The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

NO NEW UNIFORMS—DEBATE ON OLD CLOTHES—THE SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The discussion to-day upon the Army bill in the House was more interesting than upon any previous day. Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, who has the bill in charge, managed it with great parliamentary skill, and again showed himself, as he is by all recognized to be, one of the ablest of the parliamentary leaders of the House. In the course of the debate the interesting statement was made upon official authority that, notwithstanding the clamor of the frontier men, there is no prospect of Indian hostilities during the coming year. The statement has been made that the allowances to army officers for quarters in this city are very extravagant. It was evident, however, that the House did not think so, for although the entire list of officers and of the cost of their quarters was read, the House refused to make any modification in the bill. From this list it appears that the General of the Army receives an allowance monthly for quarters of $230, and that his staff officers and the officers of higher rank in the different corps receive for the same purpose $90 monthly. Mr. Wheeler practically admitted in debate that the imperative demand for speedy action upon all appropriation bills at the beginning of a session is scarcely justifiable. It often happens that independent measures are introduced into Congress, which, if adopted, would make important changes necessary in many of these bills. The Committee on Appropriations are not authorized to frame their appropriations to meet the possibilities of changes in law, but must confine themselves strictly to existing laws. Frequently on this account appropriation bills passed early in the session require radical modification to make them conform to laws enacted later in the same session. The Army bill seems likely enough to require some changes for this reason, as there is a bill pending proposing some very important changes in the general laws regarding the army. There was an amusing discussion upon the subject of old clothes. It appears that there is a large lot of uniforms of old style on hand, which the army authorities do not intend to use. They had accordingly asked for a large appropriation for new uniforms. Mr. Wheeler, however, thought that in these pinching days it was a very good plan for the army, as well as for other people, to wear old clothes, and he thought that Shack Nasty Jim and his brother Modocs would excuse the soldiers of the army if they did not appear upon the plains with "skirts lined with sky blue, with hats of mohair braid and yellow metal trimmings, and red and white and crimson pompons and balls," and that the Republic would receive no detriment if the officers should neglect the order which runs: "That the chapeau should be worn with the front beak turned slightly to the left, so as to show the ornament." The House struck out $100,000 from the appropriation for new clothing. The provision appropriating $50,000 for preserving the clothing and equipage from moth and mildew, heretofore adopted and now in use, furnished the text for a droll passage in the House, which was as good as a play. Mr. Cox to this text attached one of his humorous speeches, and the House unbended to hear him. This appropriation has heretofore been from $300,000 to $400,000 annually, and very unpleasant stories of huge profits and dividends to newspaper editors, and even members of the House, are afloat, and the reduction made is timely and proper. The appropriation for the manufacture of guns at the Springfield Arsenal drew together the two political opponents of Massachusetts—Dawes and Butler—but they failed to secure an increase. The War Department had estimated $500,000 necessary for the manufacture of the new standard breech-loaders. The Committee on Appropriations reduced this estimate to $100,000.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

The Senate to-day agreed, without opposition, to the House resolution for an investigation of the charges against the District Government. Mr. Carpenter, the presiding officer, appointed Mr. Frelinghuysen, Mr. Boutwell, and Mr. Thurman members of the committee on the part of the Senate. Mr. Frelinghuysen afterward was excused from acting on the committee on account of the large amount of committee work which he already has on his hands. Mr. Conkling was then appointed Chairman, but he also was obliged to decline, excusing himself chiefly on the ground that he had been suddenly called to leave the city, and could not foresee the length of his absence. It is understood that to-morrow either Mr. Wright, of Iowa, or Senator Morton, will be appointed Chairman of the committee. The name of Senator Scott has been suggested, but as he is Chairman of the Committee on Claims, which has before it a vast amount of work which the interests of the Government demand should not be neglected, Mr. Scott will not receive it. The appointment of either Senator Morton or Senator Wright will be entirely acceptable to all who desire a fair investigation. The Joint Committee, as made up by the two Houses, is one of great strength and excellent character, whose report will carry with it the weight of fairness and truth. The composition of the committee shows that there is no disposition in either House to prevent a thorough, searching investigation of District affairs, and it is generally felt, as was expressed by a Senator to-day, that, if the District Government can bear investigation, the higher the character of the committee the better for the Government, and if it cannot stand an investigation, then the people want a committee who will cover up and conceal nothing at all.

MR. CORCORAN AND THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

In a letter published over the signature of Mr. W. W. Corcoran, in the Baltimore *Sun* of this morning, explaining his views and relations toward the Government of this District, a curious and damaging charge is made. Mr. Corcoran speaks of the payment of over $22,000 for taxes, and says: "This payment was made with my check, payable on the instant in current funds, and with the allowance of the then legal discount of six per cent., and that, too, after I had been approached by an editor and proprietor of one of the daily papers of this district, and prominent in the late assault upon me, with a request that he be allowed to take my general tax bills and return them to me receipted, asking for that generous and patriotic service the amount of the account less sixteen per cent., when tax-payers were then by law only allowed six per cent. discount, and I tender myself ready, when properly called on, to name other cases in which general taxes for the current year have been paid, subject to this excessive discount. I have no comment to make upon this new way of paying taxes. I can only say that mine were paid in full in currency, and I ask no credit for doing what was simply my duty." The words in this statement, "Editor and proprietor of one of the daily papers of this district," are particularly pointed, from the fact that printed at the head of one of the dailies is the following caption: "*National Republican*, W. J. Murtagh, editor and proprietor." The other papers are owned by stock companies.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Senator Edmunds will to-morrow ask the Senate to remain in session till the Bankruptcy bill has been disposed of. Whether he will accomplish his purpose in this particular is somewhat uncertain, as the opposition to the bill has thus far shown a disposition to contest its passage at every point. The amendment offered by Mr. Sherman, exempting all whose debts amount to less than $3,000 from the operation of the bill, was defeated, as was last night apparent it would be. The Senate adjourned to-night with an amendment pending to extend the time which must elapse between the maturity of indebtedness and the failure to pay in order that an act of bankruptcy be committed, from forty to ninety days. This amendment is in the same direction, and has much the same purpose as the two which have been already defeated, and it will probably fail when the vote is taken. If so, it is quite possible an end to the bill may be reached to-morrow, as those who oppose the Bankruptcy law can hardly expect, after another decisive defeat, to prevent the passage of the bill.

THE CARPENTER LOUISIANA BILL.

Senator Carpenter introduced his bill providing for a new election in Louisiana, and when the Bankruptcy bill is disposed of he will once more urge some action upon it. It is conceded by almost everybody here that the project for a new election cannot succeed, and at the most nothing more than some further debate can be expected.

DEATH OF SENATOR CONKLING'S FATHER.

Senator Conkling to-day received the painful intelligence of the sudden death of his father at Utica, and left on the train to-night for his home.

THE BUSTEED CASE.

The House Committee on the Judiciary commenced the investigation of the Busteed case, with a view to presenting articles of impeachment. A subcommittee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Wilson and Eldredge. Several witnesses have already been summoned from Alabama. Mr. Reynolds, Collector of the Port of Mobile, was examined this morning. It was charged in the memorial of impeachment that Busteed had remitted a fine of $1,000 to Reynolds, contrary to law. The facts, as testified to by Reynolds, are these: Reynolds was fined $1,000 by Busteed for action in court. Reynolds sued Busteed for libel. Subsequently Busteed agreed with Reynolds' lawyers to compromise the libel suit by paying Reynolds $1,000 and the expenses of his lawyers. This was done. The records of the court show that Busteed paid the $1,000 from the funds of the court, entering the payment as the remittal of a fine. Reynolds, in confirmation of one charge of the memorial, stated that Busteed had never had a known residence in the State.

THE DISTRICT BONDS.

It is telegraphed to the paper which employs a corps of accomplished forgers, that the bonds of the District are being sold by contractors at fifty cents on the dollar. This injures chiefly a large number of innocent people outside of Washington holders of the securities, and the statement is absolutely false. The bonds alluded to sold to-day in considerable amounts at seventy-four cents, and in one instance a large private loan was made upon them at sixty-five cents. No contractors can be found who are willing sellers even at these figures. Many have paid high rates for money, parting only with so many of their securities as would serve to keep their heads above water. A large number now have loans outstanding which, even if closed out at the general appreciation which has taken place since the panic, would bankrupt them. The first and most visible effect of the proceedings, thus far, has been to force at least two concerns, heretofore in good standing, to throw their paper on the street, which has been sacrificed at a figure as low as forty-five cents on the dollar. Others still will go to the wall before the week is out.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

A proposition is made by some Senators in regard to the treatment of the Senatorial contest from Louisiana, which seems likely to be adopted, particularly if the principle involved in the proposition is not agreed to. Very many Senators who will not vote for a new election, because they doubt the constitutional power of Congress to interfere in the affairs of the State to that extent, think that the Senate should refuse to recognize the legality of the Kellogg Legislature by admitting Pinchback or any other Senator which that Legislature may elect. They say it is better that the Senate should not admit any one this Winter, but let the whole matter go over till next year, and if a Legislature is fairly and peaceably chosen next Fall whose legality may be defended, then, next Winter, the Senate may recognize the legality of such Legislature by admitting the Senator which it may choose.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

There is a decided opposition on the part of the Treasury Department to the production of the Sanborn contracts for collection of arrears of the income tax, called forth by a House resolution. A leading objection is, that some of the purposes of the contract might be defeated if publicity is given to their contents. It is manifest, however, that the contracts must be produced, since the House cannot recede from its resolution except by unanimous consent. It is not unlikely that one result of the publication of these papers will be to excite a discussion which will result in an important modification of the custom of moieties and informers' shares.

WATER TRANSPORTATION IN VIRGINIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 5.—A Board of United States Engineers, convened by order of the Secretary of War, at the instance of the Senate Special Committee on Transportation, met in this city to-day to examine into the cost and practicability of the central water line through Virginia and West Virginia, by the enlargement and extension of the James River and Kanawha Canal. The board consists of Gens. Q. A. Gilmore, J. G. Barnard, and G. Weitzel, Col. Wm. P. Craighill, Lieut. Thomas Tuttle, and that eminent Civil engineer of Baltimore, Benj. H. Latrobe. The sessions of the board will probably continue for several days, in which they will take all testimony calculated to throw light on the matter. They will also examine the canal and river and test the evidence submitted to them by their own personal observation. A great deal of interest is felt here in the result of their investigations.

SEIZURE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—All the rolling stock and other moving property of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company lying around Camden County, N. J., has been seized by the Sheriff. The seizure was made in the interest of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company by an order from the New-Jersey Supreme Court. Part of the property will be sold at auction on the 13th inst., and the rest at the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on Saturday, 14th inst.

ALBANY.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY—A BAD EXAMPLE SET—LARGE MAJORITY FOR A SPECIAL MEASURE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1874.

An interesting debate occurred in the House this morning on special legislation. The discussion arose on a motion of Mr. Petty, of Suffolk, to strike out the first section of Mr. Beebe's bill for the dissolution of Narrowsburg Home Association. The bill had been reported adversely from the Committee on Local and Special Laws, and the report agreed to; but it was subsequently reconsidered, disagreed from, and the bill committed to the Committee of the Whole. Messrs. Prince, Petty, Vedder, Beebe, and others took part in the debate. Mr. Petty urged that a reform in the matter of special legislation was demanded by the people, and that it was demanded at the hands of the present Legislature. Mr. Beebe could not deny that the relief asked for in the bill could be obtained under the general statutes, or that in the courts was the proper remedy. Should the House, out of consideration for the member from Sullivan, pass the bill, a precedent would be established by which they would be bound for the entire session, and the gates would be thrown open for a flood of bills of a similar character.

Mr. Prince said this bill brings before the House the question of special legislation, which may as well be met now as at any time. The object of the bill is not objectionable, but that object can be attained through the courts under existing general laws. So the simple question is, whether we shall pass a special act to meet a case already provided for or not. This question generally arises about this period of the session, and the argument is always used that the pending bill is unobjectionable, and that the easiest and shortest way is to pass it. But when the flood-gates are opened they cannot be closed. If we pass one bill of this character, the House is powerless thereafter to defeat others with any consistency, and if it should become a law, at least 300 more acts will be placed on the statute-book, and the session be prolonged thirty or forty more days, than if we now meet the question squarely, and put a stop at its very inception to this special legislation. Year after year members come here and denounce special legislation in the abstract, and then are moved by courtesy or sympathy to pass each special bill in turn as it comes up. Two years ago the test vote on this subject came on a bill incorporating a little singing society. Every one knew that it should be done under the general law, but the introducer made a touching appeal to the House, and the principle involved was at once forgotten, and the bill passed. That demoralized the whole session, so far as special legislation was concerned. He begged the House to stand firm to-day, and set the question at rest for this year.

Mr. Beebe, in advocating the passage of the bill, did not attempt to deny that it was a piece of special legislation, but urged that the association was almost without funds, and consequently not in a position to bear the expense incidental to proceedings before the courts. The opposition of Mr. Prince to the bill he was at a loss to conjecture, as that gentleman had recently reported from the Judiciary Committee, and voted on its third passage, for a bill which was a much more glaring instance of special legislation than the one at present under consideration.

Mr. Prince said he would not have done so had he been aware of the true character of the bill.

Mr. Vedder spoke in opposition to the bill, and said the dissolution asked for by this bill can be had by application to the court. Without this bill the remedy is ample, and the law broad enough to include this and every other case. The courts are the proper forum in which to bring this matter. A dissolution by a legislative act may, and probably would, work a wrong to some of the stockholders and third parties, notwithstanding the saving clause, while an adjudication by the courts would protect the rights and adjust the equities of all parties by one decree. All of this is admitted, and the only reason urged for its passage is that it will save expense to the stockholders. A beggar's plea is interposed in its behalf. The Legislature is asked to become an alms-house or hospital for the entertainment of vagabond bills and illegitimate enactments of a purely personal, private, local, and special nature, aiding a few and injuring all others.

The yeas and nays were taken on the motion of Mr. Petty to strike out the first section, which would have the effect of killing the bill, with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bassett, Batcheller, Beecher, Berri, Bordwell, Brewer, Brown, Bulkley, Burritt, Carpenter, Fish, Goss, Hardy, Hussey, Law, Lincoln, Lockwood, Lynde, McAfee, Melvin, Parry, Petty Phillips, S. G. Pope, Prince, Sanford, Scherman, Shattuck, Sherwood, C. S. Spencer, Stacy, Vedder, Wight. Yeas—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Abeel, Alberger, Alvord, Beebe, Bennett, Blessing, Bostwick, Braman, Coffey, Chadwick, Cleary, Colahan, Comstock, Coughlin, Daly, Davis, Deane, Denniston, Dickson, Donahue, Eastman, Ely, Foote, Gregory, Griffin, Gurnee, Hammond, Hanrahan, Hayes, Healey, Herrick, Hoag, Holden, Johnson, Kirk, Kshinka, Lawrence, Mackin, McGroarty, E. Miller, W. Miller, Morey, Murray, Oakley, O'Callaghan, Patten, Philpot, Pope, Schifferdecker, Simon, Sloan, Snyder, G. W. Spencer, Stover, Sullivan, Taylor, Tewksbury, Thorp, Waehner, Wagstaff, Wood, Witbeck, Winfield, C. B. Wood, P. Woods. Nays—66.

THE NEW NEW-YORK CITY PRISON.

The bill of Mr. Waehner repealing the act providing for the erection of a new City Prison in New-York City passed the House today. It is understood that before the end of the session a bill will be introduced for the construction of a new prison, which will be free from the faults that produced the opposition on the part of the citizens of New-York to the act of 1872.

APPRENTICES.

Mr. Scherman introduced a bill which provides that it shall not be lawful for any person in this State either to employ in the art or mystery of any craft or trade, or to take as an apprentice therein, any minor person, without first having obtained the consent of such minor person's legal guardian, and that no minor be taken as an apprentice unless an agreement or indenture be drawn up in writing.

A STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mr. Blumenthal, of New-York, introduced a bill providing for the appointment and defining the duties of a State Board of Health. The bill is indorsed by the State Medical Society, and was prepared during the past year by the Committee on Hygiene of that body, consisting of Drs. Agnew, Smith, Vanderpoel, Ball, and others. The board is to consist of four physicians, one from each judicial district, and, in order that politics may not enter into the matter, the bill provides that they shall be appointed by the Governor and shall not need confirmation by the Senate.

TAXATION OF BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Mr. Alberger introduced a bill to exempt bonds and mortgages from taxation. It exempts all bonds and mortgages upon real estate from taxation, but does not exempt the capital of corporations.

REGULATING THE SALE OF POISONS.

In the Senate this morning, Mr. Broley's bill regulating the sale of poison was passed. The bill as passed is as follows:

SECTION 1. No person shall sell or give away any arsenic or its preparations, corrosive sublimate, white precipitate, red precipitate, biniodide of mercury, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, strychnia or any other poisonous vegetable alkaloids or their salts, essential oil of bitter almonds, opium or its preparations, except paregoric and other preparations of opium containing less than two grains to the ounce, without distinctly labeling the bottle, box, vessel, or paper in which the same is contained, and also the outside cover or wrapper, with the name of the article, the word "poison," and quantity, the name and place of business of the seller, and, before delivering to the purchaser, causing an entry to be made in a book kept for that purpose, stating the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name, quantity, and quality of the poison sold, the purpose for which it is represented by the purchaser to be required, and the name of the dispenser, such book to be kept open for inspection.

SEC. 2. No person shall sell or give away any aconite, belladonna, colchicum anium, nux vomica, henbane, savin ergot, cottonroot, cantharides, creosote, digitalis, or their pharmaceutical preparations, castor oil, chloroform, chloralhydrate, sulphate of zinc, mineral acids, carbolic acid, or oxalic acid, without distinctly labeling the bottle, box, vessel, or paper in which the same is contained, and the outside wrapper or cover with the name of the article, the word "poison," and the quantity, name, and place of business of the seller.

SEC. 3. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell or deliver any of the poisons enumerated in sections one and two of this act, unless, upon due inquiry, it be ascertained that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character, and states the purpose for which it is to be used, and such purpose is a legitimate one. But the provisions of this act shall not apply to the dispensing of poisons, in not unusual quantities or doses, upon the written order or prescription of some regularly authorized practicing physician, whose name is subscribed to such order or prescription. Nor shall it be construed to apply to or interfere with the business of any practicing physician who does not keep open shop for the retailing of medicines and poisons.

SEC. 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

SEC. 5. This act shall not apply to the City and County of New-York.

SEC. 6. Chapter four hundred and forty-two of laws of eighteen hundred and sixty, and chapter two hundred and seventy-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-two are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

IMPORTANT TO LAWYERS.

Senator Lowery introduced a bill which makes the following provisions:

The Supreme Court shall have the power, and it shall be their duty, to review and decide all errors of fact and law arising on the return of any writ of certiorari issued out of said court to inferior tribunals in the same manner and with the same effect as they now have the power and are required to do on appeals, the decisions of a referee or a single Judge.

SEC. 2.—In case the existence of any facts shall be claimed by either of the parties, which facts do not necessarily appear in said return, and which tended to affect the jurisdiction or judgment of such inferior tribunal, the said Supreme Court, upon an affidavit showing *prima facie* the existence of such facts shall authorize and direct specific allegations of such facts to be filed, and a copy to be served upon the parties to be affected thereby, who shall be required to file and serve an answer thereto within twenty days from such service, which time may be enlarged in the same manner as the time to answer in a civil action.

SEC. 3. In case any such facts are put in issue by any such answer, the court may order the issue so formed to be tried by a jury or a referee in such county as they may direct, and the verdict of such jury, or the report of such referee, when filed, shall be deemed and taken as a part of said return.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

AMENDING THE CODE.

At an early day Senator Coe will introduce a bill to amend and simplify section 121 of the Code of Procedure, and make that section read as follows: "Where the defendant has heretofore died, or shall hereafter die, pending an action against him, and said defendant not leaving any or sufficient assets within this State with which to satisfy the demands of parties having unsatisfied judgments and actions pending in this State against such deceased defendant, and said defendant leaving property in any other State or foreign country upon which an executor or executors have been appointed, said action may be continued at any time on motion against such foreign executor or executors, by personal service within this State of an order or notice upon such personal representative or representatives, or any one of them, requiring such personal representative or or representatives to show cause why such action should not be continued against them, and a judgment in such action, when so obtained, shall have the same force and effect as though perfected before the decease of the original defendant.

SENATOR MADDEN.

Mr. Madden appeared in the Senate Chamber this morning, and, after being duly sworn, took his seat.

PROPOSED INVESTIGATION OF NEW-YORK POLICE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Deane, of New-York, offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The press of the City of New-York has for some time past contained daily references to mismanagement and corrupt practices on the administration of the affairs of the Police Department of that City; and,

Whereas, Said charges, so publicly preferred, would seem to warrant a prompt investigation; therefore,

Resolved, That the Standing Committee on Affairs of Cities of this House, or a subcommittee thereof, are hereby directed to proceed to the City of New-York, and make a full investigation into the management of said Police Department, and report the result of said investigation to this House, with such recommendations as may seem to them proper, and that said committee or subcommittee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Deane asked unanimous consent for the introduction of the resolution. Mr. Alvord objected, and it went over under the rules.

SHERIFFS' FEES IN NEW-YORK.

The majority of the citizens of New-York are undoubtedly under the impression that the Sheriffs receive at the present time ample compensation for their services. Mr. Deane, of New-York, however, seems to think otherwise, as he to-day introduced a bill providing that at the time of the delivery of an order of arrest to the Sheriff he shall be paid the sum of $1 for each and every defendant to be arrested; that at the time of delivery of any affidavit, notice, or undertaking, he shall be paid the sum of fifty cents for each defendant named in the proceedings; that he shall receive fifty cents for each defendant named in any warrant he may serve, and that he shall be paid fifty cents by any party issuing an execution. These fees are to be exclusive of those to which he is at present entitled. The title of the bill is "An act in relation to certain processes," which, as it fails to convey the least hint of its provisions, may be supposed to have been concocted with intent to deceive.

RAPID TRANSIT.

At a meeting of the Committee on Railroads, held this evening, Mr. Spencer, of New-York, offered some arguments in favor of the Third avenue rapid transit scheme. A hearing will be given the advocates of the other projects for rapid transit next week.

NEW-YORK HARBOR AND PIERS.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation of both Houses of the Legislature met this evening for the consideration of the bill increasing the head-money on immigrants, the bill to give lessees of piers the right to erect sheds on them, and the bill to protect New-York Harbor by preventing tug-boats and other vessels from discharging ashes into the bay. Commissioner Lynch addressed the committee at length in favor of increasing the emigration tax, but no one appearing to represent the steam-ship lines interested, the further consideration of the matter was postponed until next week. Relating to the bill providing for the erection of sheds on piers in the City of New-York, and giving increased powers of leasing to the Harbor Masters, numerous addresses were made. Messrs. Minturn, Van Brunt, Lawrence and Marshall, representing all classes of commerce in the City of New-York, spoke in opposition to the bill. Mr. Stoddard, from the Department of Docks, favored certain sections of the bill, and was opposed to giving the increased powers to the Harbor Masters. Mr. Dimock, of the Metropolitan Steam-boat Company, spoke in favor of the measure. The further consideration of the bill will be taken up to-morrow. It is not probable that it will be reported in its present form. Commissioner Blunt addressed the committee in favor of the bill to protect the harbor. It is believed that the act will be so amended as to provide for the prevention of still further abuses from the dumping of ashes, and will then be reported upon favorably.

THE CENTENNIAL.

N. M. Beckwith and Chas. H. Marshall, Commissioners from the State of New-York to the International Exhibition and Centennial Celebration, are here in favor of the passage of an act empowering the Governor to appoint a board of five State Representatives to the Centennial, who shall serve without pay. A bill making such provision will shortly be introduced, and from present indications will undoubtedly be passed.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LARGE CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY IN ENGLAND, AND LIBERAL MAJORITIES IN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND PROBABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The *Times* anticipates a large majority for the Conservatives in the English elections, but says the Scotch and Irish votes will turn the scale in favor of the Liberals.

PROGRESS OF THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Additional returns received this morning from the Parliamentary elections show gains for the Conservatives of one seat in each of the following places: Berwick, Lewes, and Northallerton. They have also gained the two seats for Nottingham. The two seats for Penryn have been gained by the Liberals. Liberals have again been returned from Cockermouth, Dewsbury, Glasgow, Merthyr-Tydvil, Rochdale and Bradford. In the last-mentioned place Right Hon. William Edward Forster had a majority of 1,700 over his Conservative opponent. Mr. Duncan McLaren and Mr. Cowan, Liberals, have been chosen to represent the City of Edinburgh. Mr. McLaren was a member of the last Parliament.

Ashton-under-Lyne and Stalybridge have again chosen Conservatives.

Thus far the Conservatives have gained forty-five seats lately held by the Liberals, and Liberals have been chosen for nineteen seats before occupied by Conservatives. Of the total number of members elected up to this morning the Conservatives have a majority of twenty-three.

The Liberals have gained one seat in Southampton.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S VOTING.

LONDON, Feb. 5—Midnight.—Twenty-three Conservatives and fifteen Liberals were elected or returned unopposed to-day by twenty-four constituencies.

The Conservatives gained one seat each in Cricklade, Norwich, East Sussex, North Staffordshire, and Stoke-on-Trent, and two seats in Ipswich.

The Liberals gained a seat in Bolton.

The Home Rule candidate has been returned from Dungarvan.

Mr. Samuel Plimsoll has been re-elected in Derby, and Mr. Holmes in Hackney. The election of the latter will doubtless be annulled.

The O'Donoghue was elected at Tralee by a majority of three over a Home Ruler.

The Liberals have carried Dudley by a majority of 968.

Elections were held in the metropolitan districts to-day. No returns are yet announced. The count of votes cannot be completed until late to-morrow.

BRIGHTON AND MANCHESTER.

LONDON, Feb. 6—4 A. M.—Messrs. Ashbury and Shute, Conservatives, have been elected at Brighton, which was represented in the last Parliament by Messrs. Fawcett and White, advanced Liberals. Mr. Fawcett yesterday stood at the bottom of the poll.

The polling in Manchester yesterday resulted in the election of two Conservatives and one Liberal, Sir Thomas Bazley, member of the last Parliament. Mr. Jacob Bright stood at the bottom of the poll, and the Conservatives gained one seat.

The Liberals gain a seat at Blackburn, and the Conservatives hold their own at Salford.

FIERCE CONFLICTS, WITH FATAL RESULTS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—At Willenhall, three miles from Wolverhampton, there was a serious riot, yesterday, during the election. Several persons were fatally injured.

Trouble is also reported at the hustings in Windsor.

FIGHTING IN THE STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES.

LONDON, Feb. 6—2:30 A. M.—Rioting was general yesterday in the pottery districts of Staffordshire. At Hanley there was a desperate fight between two mobs. One man was killed, and many persons were severely wounded. Among the injured are several special constables and policemen. At Tunstall the authorities closed all the public houses. The mob seized the ballot-boxes, which were recaptured by the Police. Similar scenes were enacted at Longton and Burslem. The Mayor of Wolverhampton and the Magistrates of South Staffordshire telegraphed late yesterday afternoon for military aid, asking for the immediate dispatch of all available troops.

FIGHTING IN IRELAND.

In Ireland feeling runs high between the Clerical and Nationalist Parties, especially in Limerick County. A fight occurred yesterday between the supporters of the rival candidates in Askeaton, in which fire-arms were used, and three men were shot dead.

GERMANY.

OPENING OF THE REICHSTAG—SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—The session of the Reichstag was opened to-day with a speech from the throne, delivered by imperial commission.

The Emperor regrets that he cannot attend the opening in person. He enumerates, as among the principal measures to be submitted during the session, bills relating to the army, the press, trades-unions, and marine jurisdiction. The speech concludes with the assurance that all the nations of Europe are resolved to preserve peace.

ARCHBISHOP LEDOCHOWSKI.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Archbishop Ledochowski will be tried on the 11th instant, on no other charge except refusal to pay fines. He may yet be released if the fines are paid. The Emperor has declined to intervene in the case, notwithstanding the great influences brought to bear in the Archbishop's favor.

SPAIN.

HEAVY DEFEAT OF THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—The Minister of War has received intelligence of a desperate engagement, near Lerida, between the Republicans and Carlists. The latter were defeated with heavy loss in both killed and wounded.

ITALY.

GEN. DE LA MARMORA AND THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

ROME, Feb. 5.—Gen. De la Marmora to-day requested permission to resign his seat in the Chamber of Deputies, but the Chamber refused to accept his resignation, and decided to grant him two months' leave of absence.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

THE TERMS OFFERED BY GEN. WOLSELEY ACCEPTED BY THE KING—SURRENDER OF WHITE PRISONERS AND INDEMNITY TO BE PAID.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The following highly important dispatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley, commander of the Ashantee Expedition, was received to-day by the Secretary of State for War:

"All the white prisoners held by the Ashantees have been delivered to me. The King accepts my terms for the cessation of hostilities which he asked, and has agreed to pay an indemnity of £200,000. We halt for a few days thirty miles from Coomassie."

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

INCREASING DISTRESS—150,000 NATIVES SUFFERING.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.—The famine is increasing. It is estimated that 150,000 natives are already severely distressed.

AUSTRIA.

THIRTY THOUSAND MEN OUT OF WORK IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, Feb. 5.—Thirty thousand unemployed workmen in this city have petitioned the Government for relief.

CUBA.

CONSUL GENERAL HALL—THE ITALIAN OPERA CONFLICT.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—The complaints against Consul General Hall, which have appeared in some of the New-York papers, are wholly groundless. Mr. Hall simply certifies invoices according to law for the purpose of protecting the revenue from fraudulent practices.

The troubles of the Italian opera have been settled, and Lucca consents to sing again.

The German man-of-war Albatross arrived in the harbor to-day.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

THREE PASSENGER CARS SMASHED AND BURNED—FORTUNATE ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The Chicago-bound passenger train on the Wisconsin division of the North-western Railroad, due here at 6:45 o'clock, was thrown from the track about six miles beyond Woodstock Station, shortly after 4 o'clock this morning, and badly wrecked. A broken rail was the cause of the accident. The engine and two express cars passed over the break in safety, but the baggage car, three passenger coaches, and one Pullman sleeper, were rolled down a steep embankment about fifteen feet in height, and badly shattered. All the wrecked cars were well filled with passengers, all of whom miraculously enough escaped with their lives, and only a few were injured. None of these were very seriously hurt. Immediately after the crash the baggage car took fire, from which the flames communicated to the other coaches, all of which were consumed. The following are the names of the injured: Wm. Stewart, Watseka, Ill.; A. H. Miller, Laporte, Ind.; N. A. Scribner, residence unknown; Josia Cook, Marquette; Geo. Copeland, Jefferson. The loss to the company by the accident is estimated at $20,000.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Drs. William H. Pancoast and Thomas H. Andrews, representing respectively the University of Pennsylvania and the Jefferson Medical College, appointed to investigate the mystery attached to the physical formation of the Siamese twins, arrived in this city, this afternoon, from Greensboro, N. C. They will be followed, this evening, by the bodies of the twins, which are consigned to this city, and will probably reach either the Jefferson Medical College or College of Physicians to-morrow morning. Nothing can be learned in relation to the autopsy or the opinion of the physicians in reference to the points involved in the subject, which have been a matter of so much inquiry, but it is stated that a definite method of action will be decided upon at a conference of physicians to be held within a day or two. The impression has prevailed that the doctors obtained possession of the bodies for a pecuniary consideration; but it is authoritatively stated that such is not the case, and that the only requirement demanded of them by the relatives of the deceased twins is that the bodies shall be returned in their entirety. As soon as the bodies are in a proper state the investigations will be commenced. Dr. Pancoast is reticent as to the probable action of the physicians in the case, but he states that movements in the matter will be governed by the decision of a conference in which the chief members of the medical fraternity are to participate.

CONSOLIDATION OF COAL COMPANIES.

THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON AND THE HONEYBROOK COAL COMPANIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—The new coal combination, recently formed in New-York, was more firmly organized to-day by the consolidation of Honeybrook Coal Company and Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company in this city. The merger was effected at the office of the former corporation, No. 135 South Twenty-eighth street. Charlemagne Tower, of Pottsville, acted for the Honeybrook Company, and Charles Parrish for the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company. The new corporation has been named the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, and the following officers elected: Charles Parrish, Wilkesbarre, President; W. H. Tillinghast, Treasurer; New-York; S. McHenry, Secretary, Philadelphia. Directors, John Taylor Johnson, New-York; James B. McCreary, Philadelphia; Samuel Bunnell, Elizabeth, N. J.; A. M. Mumber, Bethlehem, Penn.; Charlemagne Tower, Pottsville; James B. Johnson, New-York. The capital stock of the corporation is $10,000,000. The number of acres of coal lands owned and controlled by it is 32,000. Anthracite is produced from 22,000 acres. On this valuable territory are located forty collieries, which give employment to between 10,000 and 12,000 men and boys. The representative coal masters who have been interviewed at the conference state that all the leading companies are working in accord, and there will probably be no large shipments of coal before March 1.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen since Wednesday night throughout the Eastern and Middle States, but has fallen in the Gulf States, the Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region. The lowest pressure is now central in Louisiana, and the highest in Pennsylvania. The temperature has risen over the upper lake region, and thence southward to the Gulf. It has fallen somewhat in New-York and New-England. Clear weather with fresh north-west winds, prevails in the Middle and Eastern States. Fresh north-west winds, with partly cloudy weather, on the South Atlantic coast, and easterly winds, with rain, throughout the Gulf States, but with cloud and snow over the Missouri Valley and upper lake region,

PROBABILITIES.

For Friday, in New-England, diminishing north-westerly winds and clear weather, followed by cloudy weather and rising temperature during Friday night.

For the Middle States and lower lake region falling barometer, rising temperature, north-east winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and possibly snow or rain.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, north-east to south-east winds, falling barometer, threatening and rainy weather.

For the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valley and upper lakes, falling barometer, rising temperature, increasing north-easterly winds, with snow and possibly rain.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

RUSSIA AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Russian Minister denies the truth of a special dispatch from St. Petersburg to the London *Daily News*, which says that "Russia has refused to send goods to the exhibition to be held in Philadelphia in 1876, alleging that it is a private undertaking."

Baron Offenberg authorizes a contradiction of the dispatch, and says that the Russian Government has never intimated or expressed any such intention.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE YALE ALUMNI.

Twenty-three graduates of Yale College formed an Alumni Association last night, and passed a resolution hailing with satisfaction the appointment of a brother alumnus to the Chief Justiceship, and taking measures for a banquet in his honor on his arrival at Washington.

CUSTOMS AND REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Customs receipts for the week ending Jan. 31 were: At Boston, $324,544; at New-York, $2,440,343; at Philadelphia, $185,734. The revenue receipts to-day were $481,427.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following are the balances in the Treasury to-day: Currency, $4,719,535; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $46,485,000; coin, $84,762,309, including in coin certificates $45,551,500; outstanding legal tenders, $381,484,727.

A COURT OF FOREIGN CLAIMS.

President Grant, in his annual Message, recommends legislation to create a special court to hear all claims of aliens upon the United States arising out of acts committed against their persons or property during the rebellion. The recent Alabama Claims Treaty related only to the claims of British subjects between April, 1861, and June, 1865. Citizens of other nations have claims, and those of British subjects since June, 1865, are not provided for. A Court of Alien Claims, in favor of American and other citizens, has been established in Prussia, Hanover, Bavaria, Switzerland, Holland, the Netherlands, the Hanseatic Provinces, Hamburg, France, Spain, Belgium, and Italy. Our Government has generally provided for allowing claims against it by Commissioners, as the present Mexican Mixed Commission and the British Mixed Commission. These have been tedious and expensive. A court is recommended by the President, as less expensive, and more speedy than commissions would generally be, and such tribunal would acquire an experience and knowledge of international law which would give weight and character to its decisions. The bill of Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, recently introduced, provides for a tribunal of three Judges to hear all claims of foreign companies, corporations or individuals arising out of acts committed against their persons or property during a period of recognized war, to continue only when business requires, upon the call of the President. This tribunal would in time doubtless be intrusted with the decision of controversies between nations, and become useful to promote peace. This bill proposed an appeal to the Supreme Court so as to give the complete remedy which removes questions from diplomatic discussion, sometimes liable to give rise to misunderstandings and war. It is believed by its friends to be a measure of justice and peace.

A STRANGE VISITOR.

Yesterday as a Police officer was passing the President's house, he saw a man on horseback in the portico trying to ride into the front door. The officer took the adventurous horseman into custody, and turned him over to the Fourth Precinct Station-house, where he gave his name as Joseph G. Sypher. On his person was found a loaded pistol, and after being searched he was locked up and kept until this morning, when he was conveyed to the Police Court, and charged with carrying concealed weapons. After hearing the case, the court imposed a fine of $30. It is stated that Sypher is from Cincinnati, and has been lounging about the Executive Mansion for some time, and has latterly been denied admission there. Yesterday he determined to make a tour of the house on horseback. He had no excuse to offer. It is thought by the officers he is slightly deranged.

THE RAM LANCASTER PRIZE CLAIM.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day had under consideration the memorial of the crew of the ram Lancaster, who ask that prize money be distributed among them for rebel vessels captured by the ram flotilla off Memphis in the year 1862. They were, it appears, excluded by a board on the ground that the Lancaster did not actively participate in that service. The committee have called on the Navy Department for the record.

ARMY REDUCTION.

The House Military Committee will proceed to-morrow to perfect a bill looking to a reduction of the army. It is claimed by members of the committee who have patiently heard for two weeks past the statements of prominent officers that the preponderance of evidence thus far taken is to the effect that the army can be reduced materially without impairing the interests of the Government.

MONEYS PAID INTO COURTS.

The Attorney General decides that the act of 1871 providing that money paid into courts shall be deposited with the Assistant Treasurers of the United States, does not apply to moneys in bankrupt cases, but those moneys are to be deposited according to the provisions of the Bankrupt act and the rules of the court made under it.

THE GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WITH THE ADAMS EXPRESS.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day heard Messrs. Sanford, Shoemaker, and others, of Adams Express Company, on the subject of the contract with that company by the General Government. It appeared from their statements that the company last year carried $700,000,000 of actual money for the Government, and over $300,000,000 of complete bonds, unfinished bonds, notes, fractional currency, &c., the company receiving for the service $260,000.

THE GAINES-CUSHING SUIT.

Notice has recently been made of the bill for an injunction filed by Mrs. Myra Clarke Gaines against Caleb Cushing. To-day Mr. Cushing filed a bill against Mrs. Gaines. He states that Feb. 1, 1861, she entered into a contract with him to pay certain sums, contingent on his success in prosecuting certain causes. She expressed her satisfaction at the result, and promised to comply with her contract. Under these judgments she recovered a large amount of property in New-Orleans, and damages against the city; and, by compromise, &c., she has recovered large amounts. He charges that, by the express terms of the contract, he is entitled to six per cent. of all property or damages recovered, and that she has refused or neglected to pay the same or account to him for his share, except $600 paid his attorney, J. S. Whittaker, in New-Orleans. He further states that he has recovered a decree for 4,122 acres, entitled to patent, and certificates for 64,101 acres. He therefore prays for the statement of an account that she may be decreed to pay such sums as may be due, and that she may be made to discover what property she has recovered, &c.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: Edward J. Curtis, to be Secretary of the Territory of Idaho; Joseph Pinkham, Marshal for Idaho; Joseph W. Huston, United States Attorney for Idaho; First Assistant Engineer Albert S. Greene, to be Chief Engineer in the navy; Josiah A. Lee, Register of Land Office at Gainsville, Fla.; George Ritchey, Receiver of Public Moneys at Booneville, Mo.; James L. Jennings, Receiver at Ionia, Mich.; E. C. Kemble, of New-Jersey, to be Indian Inspector; Ebenezer Smith, to be Postmaster at Central City, Colorado.

SMALL-POX IN A CONNECTICUT VILLAGE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 9.—About forty cases of small-pox and varioloid are reported in the small village of South Windham, in this State, nearly half the population.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 5.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in response to a recent resolution of the Senate, inclosing reports of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, which was laid on the table.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

A joint resolution from the House authorizing the appointment of a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, to investigate the Government of the District of Columbia, was laid before the Senate.

Mr. HAMLIN said he had the honor a few days since to present a memorial from the Governor of the District on the same subject. He hoped the resolution just read would receive the unanimous approval of the Senate, and moved that the blank as to the number of Senators to be placed on the committee be filled by inserting "three," which motion was agreed to and the resolution passed. The Chair subsequently announced as the Senate members of the committee Messrs. Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey; Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and Thurman, of Ohio.

GOLD BULLION IN MINTS.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, introduced a bill authorizing the issue of certificates for the value of gold bullion deposited in mints of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

LOUISIANA.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill, of which he had given previous notice, to restore the rights of the State of Louisiana, and said he desired to have the bill printed, and that it might lie on the table. Early next week he would ask to take it up for reference, and would ask the indulgence of the Senate to submit some remarks explanatory of the bill. The bill was ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

POSTAL BILLS.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported without amendment the House joint resolution explanatory of the law of Jan. 31, 1868, limiting contracts for stationery and other supplies in the executive departments to one year.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the same committee, reported favorably the bill to pay D. B. Allen & Co. for carrying the mails between New-York and San Francisco.

THE GRADE OF COMMODORE.

Mr. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, providing that no further appointment or promotion shall be made to the grade of Commodore in the navy, and that after the lapse of that grade promotions shall be made from Captains to Rear Admirals.

SALE OF ARSENALS IN VARIOUS LOCALITIES.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill which directs the Secretary of War to sell to the highest bidder all the lands and tenements belonging to the United States at Augusta, Me.; Dearbornville, Mich.; Pikesville, Md., and Sag Harbor, Long Island, now or heretofore used for arsenal purposes. The bill prescribes numerous details as to advertising the proposed sales, and provides that no sale shall be made at a price less than two-thirds of the valuation of the respective lands and buildings, to be appraised by a board of three army officers.

CEMETERY AT SALT LAKE CEDED.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the bill for granting a portion of the Military reservation at Salt Lake for cemetery purposes, with an amendment providing that the cemetery should be open free to all, except for such sum as shall be necessary for the expenses of keeping it in order, which was passed.

THE NYACK POINT LIGHT-HOUSE.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the bill to withhold from sale the old light-house station at Nyack Point, which was passed.

A WEST VIRGINIA SENATOR OF 1863.

Mr. LEWIS, of Virginia, presented a memorial from Joseph Segar, of that State, detailing the circumstances of the election of L. J. Borden as United States Senator from Virginia by the Wheeling Legislature in 1863, the death of that gentleman while serving in the Senate, and the subsequent election of the claimant by the Alexandria Legislature to fill Mr. Borden's unexpired term. The petition further states that he, Mr. Segar, was kept out of the Senate by the division of the State, and concludes by claiming compensation for the unexpired term of Borden. In presenting the petition, Mr. Lewis asked that it be read.

Mr. THURMAN interrupted the reading, and moved it be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said probably to refuse to allow the reading of the whole paper would be disregarding the sacred right of petition. This paper came from just across the river, but a short distance outside of the District of Columbia, and if not read the sacred rights of the citizens would be bleeding. [Laughter.]

Mr. THURMAN said the document had already been treated with too much respect, as it grew out of the bogus concern called the Commonwealth of Virginia, set up by 300 or 400 settlers of Alexandria. He thought the thing had better be referred.

Mr. CONKLING asked if it was right to stifle the sacred right of petition in such a manner. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. HAMLIN asked if the claimant was not the same gentleman who occupied a seat in the other House part of the time, for which he now asked compensation as Senator, and received his pay as member of the House.

Mr. LEWIS replied he did not know of that fact.

Mr. ANTHONY said the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) should not have called a petition a "thing."

Mr. THURMAN—Way, we are all things. The Senator from Rhode Island is nothing; I am a thing. [Laughter.]

Mr. EDMUNDS—The more the merrier. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. BOREMAN, of West Virginia, said it would not do now, after the lapse of time, to laugh down this matter. The Government was very glad of the services of the Virginia loyalists during the war. The Alexandria Legislature had been recognized by the Federal Government, and he thought the claim of Mr. Segar should be paid.

The reading of the memorial was concluded, and it was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The bill to facilitate the execution of and to protect certain public works of improvement at the mouth of the Mississippi River, was taken up.

Mr. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, opposed its passage on the ground that it conferred too much power on the Secretary of War, fairly clothing him with the power of judiciary.

The bill was passed—yeas 36, nays 9.

APPOINTMENT OF A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.

The Chair announced that he had appointed Wm. L. Ives, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., the Senate wing telegraph operator of the line between the Capitol and Executive Departments of the Government.

CUTTING OF TIMBER ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Chair also laid before the Senate a petition of the Farmers' Club of New-York asking the enactment of a law to prevent the cutting of timber on the public lands, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Bankruptcy bill, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Sherman, limiting the operations of the thirty-ninth section, as amended and reported by the committee, to persons owing $3,000 and over.

Mr. CONKLING thought the amendment should pass, and he would vote for it.

Mr. THURMAN opposed the amendment, and said this was an honest effort to make a perfect Bankruptcy law, and past experience should be profitable. The great defect in this country had been that bankruptcy laws were allowed to remain on the statute-books a few years and were then repealed.

The amendment of Mr. Sherman was lost—yeas, 20; nays, 26.

MR. AMES, OF MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. ROBERTSON, of South Carolina, said that he noticed the Clerk had called the name of Mr. Ames, of Mississippi. He (Mr. Robertson) thought that the gentleman had vacated his seat in the Senate by accepting the office of Governor of Mississippi.

The Chair (Mr. CARPENTER) replied that he had [illegible]

but there had been no official notification yet received.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN asked to be excused from service on the joint committee to investigate the District of Columbia matters.

Mr. SHERMAN hoped the gentleman would not decline to serve on that committee. The investigation should be as severe and thorough as possible, and settle at once these charges of fraud. He thought the gentleman (Mr. Frelinghuysen) well qualified to make this investigation thorough.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he appreciated the kindness of his friend, (Mr. Sherman,) but as he had served on one of these investigating committees last session and his friend (Mr. Sherman) had not, he thought the investigation now proposed would be just as well conducted if he (Mr. Sherman) would serve. Besides, he (Mr. Frelinghuysen) was on four standing committees, and had most of his time occupied. Again, he was a tax-payer in the district, and he thought it would be better for some Senator who did not pay taxes here to serve on the committee.

Mr. EDMUNDS said most of the Senators were tax-payers here, but he thought, as a matter of justice to his friend, (Mr. Frelinghuysen,) he should be excused, having already served on one investigating committee.

Mr. Frelinghuysen was excused, and Mr. Conkling was subsequently appointed.

Mr. CONKLING said the Chair had appointed him on the committee to investigate into the District of Columbia affairs without a conference. Had he known the purpose of the Chair to appoint him on the committee he could have stated reasons, satisfactory why he should be excused. As it was, he must ask the Senate to be excused from such service, not on account of being on five committees already, but he had been placed in an attitude touching the matter which might give rise to the charge of partiality on his part. This investigation should be thorough, prompt, and impartial, and conducted by those against whom there would be no charge of partiality to impair the report. Another reason was that, on account of a case of very recent origin, he would be compelled to be absent from the city, though he did not know for how long.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL RESUMED.

Mr. SHERMAN moved an amendment to the Bankruptcy bill to strike out the word "forty" and insert, instead, "ninety," so that persons who have stopped or suspended, and not resumed payment of their commercial paper, should not be deemed as having committed an act of bankruptcy until after the expiration of ninety days.

Mr. SHERMAN, in advocating the passage of the amendment, said he believed public sentiment was against any Bankruptcy law. His own opinion, however, was that there should be such a law, and it should be made as easy as possible.

Mr. MORTON said the period fixed in the old law was fourteen days. The committee had deemed it expedient to increase the time to forty days, and the same reasons which urged the increase to forty would hold to increase the time to ninety.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, opposed any change in the period of time fixed by the committee's amendment to the Bankruptcy law. He thought forty days long enough, and to extend to ninety would be injurious.

Mr. LOGAN said the Judiciary Committee clung to its amendments as a fond parent to a child. That committee had not heard from the small traders, but only from the creditors, and this provision of forty days was favorable to the creditors. He would not brand these traders as bankrupts after forty days, and the provision was contrary to the theory upon which Bankruptcy laws should exist. Interested outside parties had used every effort to prevent any chance of concurrence in the Bankruptcy law. He read a letter, which he said he had received from a United States Marshal, in which it was stated that efforts would be made to manufacture public opinion in favor of the Bankruptcy law by editorial articles in newspapers. He believed the amendments proposed would fail between the two Houses of Congress, and argued that in such times as the present, when money is locked up, leniency should be shown to debtors. In Vermont a man might sell all he had in forty days, but in the West that could not be done, as money was not so plentiful there.

Mr. THURMAN said the Senator seemed to be arraigning the committee as if it was in the interest of the hard-hearted creditors, when the proof showed that every provision of the bill was lenient to the debtor. He opposed any extension of the time to ninety days.

Mr. EDMUNDS gave notice that he would ask the Senate to remain in session and finish the Bankruptcy bill to-morrow.

Pending the discussion on Mr. Sherman's amendment to insert ninety instead of forty days, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Stewart, went into executive session, and, after a short time, the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, from the Committee on Revision of the Laws, reported a bill concerning the practice in Territorial Courts and appeals therefrom, which was passed.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back adversely the bill to incorporate the Colorado Canal Irrigation and Land Company. The report was laid on the table.

Mr. DUNNELL, of Minnesota, from the same committee, reported a bill to amend the act of 3d March, 1873, to encourage the growth of timber on the Western prairies, which was passed.

Mr. MOREY, of Louisiana, from the same committee, reported a bill extending the time to complete a railroad in Louisiana, from the Texas State line to a point on the Mississippi River opposite Vicksburg. The bill was referred, on a point of order, to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ORR, of Iowa, from the same committee, reported bills to appropriate lands for the support of schools in certain fractional townships in Missouri, and to confirm the title to certain lands on Fort Kearney Military Reservation, which was also referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE ARMY BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, in the chair,) on the Army Appropriation bill. An item for the preservation of army clothing from destruction by moths being under discussion, Mr. COX, of New-York, amused the House with a scientific, political, and humorous dissertation on the habits of the moth.

Mr. PLATT, of Virginia, having ventured to inquire whether when political moths die other moths take their places, had the laugh turned against him by the retort that that depended on whether there were navy-yards in their district. Rather than spend so much money on the experiment of preserving old uniforms, he (Mr. Cox) would have the uniforms issued to bedeck the persons of the splendid patriots (colored) who uniformly filled the galleries of the House.

After a good deal of discussion over the question of increasing or diminishing the work at the national armories, the committee rose without disposing of the bill, and then the House, at 4:30 o'clock, took a recess until 7:30 o'clock for the consideration of the bill to revise the statutes.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening session considerable progress was made in the Statute bill, and then the House, at 9:30, adjourned.

There were sixty-two members voting on the motion to adjourn.

EARLY RAILROADING.

A writer in the Hartford *Courant* gives reminiscences of railroading in Connecticut forty years ago. When the Hartford and New-Haven Road was first opened it had very meagre facilities, the road-bed was poor, had only scrap rails, which were all the while curling up and running through the car floors, the cars were small, and the locomotives weak. In fact, it didn't take much to block a train in those days. Sometimes an inch of snow on the rails would do it. Henry C. White, one of the first conductors on the road, tells how he and the baggage-master used to sit in front of the locomotive, one each side, and brush off the snow from the rails with a broom as the train slowly crawled along. Each had a pail of sand and sprinkled a handful on the rail when necessary. The driving-wheels (engines had only one pair then) used to slip round and round, and torment them almost to death. On one occasion a train got stuck on the Yalesville grade by one inch of snow, and the wood and water gave out before the locomotive could overcome it. At last they got out the neighbors, yoked four pairs of oxen to the train and drew it, passengers, baggage and all, into Meriden with flying colors. In the early days of the road the stage-coach drivers used to regard the cars with great contempt. Indeed, thirty years ago the [illegible] a passenger train near Wallingford, where the turnpike and railroad are parallel for three or four miles, and during all that time the carriage kept even with the train. There were only two trains each way, daily, then, both carrying passengers and freight. The old cars were divided into three compartments, opened on the side, and had twenty-four seats. The locomotives had only twelve-inch cylinders, and no cabs to protect the engineer and firemen from the weather. The oldest locomotives were the Hartford, Quinnipiac, Charter Oak, New-Haven.

MR. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER'S CLAIM AGAINST THE CITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in THE TIMES of yesterday, entitled "A Reminiscence of the Ring," requires an answer. On the 1st of May, 1871, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City and County of New-York, consisting of A. Oakey Hall, Mayor; John K. Hackett, Recorder; Richard B. Connolly, Controller; John J. Bradley, Chamberlain; James G. Diamond, Chairman of Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, and Patrick Lysaght, Chairman of Finance Committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, by resolution at a meeting of that date appointed me, with Adrian H. Muller and Courtlandt Palmer, a committee "to ascertain and determine the value of all the real estate belonging to the City and County of New-York." This appointment was unexpected and entirely unsolicited on my part, as it was well known I was opposed in politics to the party having rule in the City; but, as the oldest real estate auctioneer in the country, with an experience of half a century, I was aware that my knowledge and reputation as a judge of property had induced the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to call my services into requisition, and I expected to be adequately paid for them. No rate of compensation was agreed upon, (though the same board had on a previous occasion in 1867 awarded and paid for a partial appraisement of some of the same property a commission of four-fifths of one-quarter of one per cent.) Trusting to the good faith of the City, I accepted the appointment, and entered at once on the most arduous duty of the kind I have ever performed. It would be impossible to set forth in detail the nature and extent of the labors undergone and services rendered. Our committee devoted their time during the hottest part of May, June, and July, 1871, to the exhausting duty of visiting and examining critically every piece of the vast property belonging to this City and County; every public school, Police-station, fire-engine and hose company; every prison, charitable institution, market, public dock, slip, bulk-head, pier, aqueduct, reservoir, park, square, vacant lot on this island and on the other islands of the City. This immense work, as I have been assured by members of the board, was of vast advantage to the City in enhancing the value of its bonds, and enabling it to make profitable sales of portions of the same. While waiting patiently for compensation for my services, the public mind became greatly excited about the financial condition of the City, and my claim was for a long time neglected. At length an award (a very inadequate one, $15,000) was made by the Commissioners, passed unanimously, with the exception of the vote of Andrew H. Green, the new Controller. This done, I was compelled to sue for the amount of the award, and the Controller nonsuited me on the ground that the City is not liable for the acts of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to the extent embraced in this case, for the want of full power from the Legislature.

That my services were of great value to the City has been abundantly proved by the reference made to them in the messages of Gov. Hoffman and Mayor Hall, and by the stability given to the credit of the City in consequence.

The unblushing effrontery of Mr. Green in holding and using my report of valuations of the City and County real estate (amounting to about 244 millions of dollars) and then pleading in the courts the City's non-liability for my commission, (while he proffers a ridiculous sum in contradiction to his own plea,) could not be paralleled out of himself.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER.

A RAILROAD OFFICIAL ARRESTED.

A Coroner's jury in Montreal has found the following verdict of remarkable and commendable directness:

"That Pierre Couchon, on the 24th day of January, in the year aforesaid, at the town of Levis, at the railway crossing situated at the foot of Lambert's Hill, was killed by the cars of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada. That the death of the said late Pierre Couchon was caused by the culpable and criminal neglect of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, in not having provided a guardian to warn, and barriers or gates to prevent, the public from crossing at the approach of every train. That the heavy down grade of this line at and immediately before crossing the public road at the place referred to, renders the danger more than usually great. That Charles John Brydges, of Montreal, Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, having been repeatedly written to and beseeched to cause measures to be taken to provide against accidents at this more than ordinarily dangerous place, the jurors find that the said Pierre Couchon came to his death on the day and year aforesaid, and at the place aforesaid, by the culpable and criminal neglect of the said Charles John Brydges, Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada. The jurors find also that the conductor, the engine-driver, the firemen, and brakesmen on duty on the train that killed the said Pierre Couchon, fulfilled their duties according to their printed instructions, and are considered blameless by this jury."

In accordance with the verdict, Mr. Brydges was arrested on a warrant charging him with manslaughter. He at once applied for bail, and to have the *venue* transferred from Quebec to some other district, on the allegation that he could not obtain a fair and impartial trial in the former. Bail was granted by Judge Badgley, who also appointed the trial to take place at the next sitting of the Court of Queen's Bench, criminal side, Montreal. After the accident Mr. Brydges ordered a watchman to be placed at the crossing, under protest, however, and reserving recourse against the Corporation of Levis, which, the railway company insists, is bound to do what is required for public safety at the dangerous point referred to.

THE ENGLISH NONCONFORMIST PROGRAMME.

The *Nonconformist* publishes a circular issued by the Liberation Society in view of the general election, in which it is stated that among the specific subjects on which the opinions of possible candidates should be elicited are the following:

1. The abolition of the clerical monopoly in the church-yards of England—in which only the ministers of the Church of England can officiate at interments. A bill for this purpose has several times been read a second time in the House of Commons, with the support of the whole Liberal Party, and the question should be pressed on the notice of every Liberal candidate.

2. Religious equality in the universities and endowed schools has still to be insisted upon. Although the universities have been opened to nonconformists, clerical fellowships have not yet been abolished; and when the report of the commission of inquiry into the revenues of Oxford and Cambridge is presented, no reason can be urged for delaying such legislation as will give complete effect to the principle already sanctioned by Parliament. The act under which the Endowed School Commissioners were appointed has to be renewed; and while, on the one hand, the Commissioners require vigilant watching, to insure that the administration of the act is in strict accordance with the principles on which it is based, it may be necessary, in connection with the renewal of the act, to resist fresh attempts to prevent the ancient educational endowments of the country being enjoyed by all classes, without any sectarian distinctions.

3. The course to be pursued in regard to the amendment of the Elementary Education act must be determined by the action of the Government and the proceedings of Parliament during the coming session. While the point to be ultimately arrived at is the severance of secular from religious instruction in public schools—the former to be imparted by public authority, and the latter by voluntary agencies—it may reasonably be insisted that all candidates should support the abolition of the clause of the act, (twenty-fifth,) which allows of the payment of fees to denominational schools not under public control; and also the universal establishment of school boards, and of board-managed schools, as the only mode of applying the principle of compulsion without inflicting a great injustice.

4. The question of disestablishment will occupy a prominent and advanced position, and should, therefore, receive the special attention of our friends. Where the present members have supported Mr. Miall's motion, and are again candidates, the most strenuous efforts should, if needful, be put forth to secure their re-election. Where they do not again come forward, it is equally important to return as their successors those who will give similar votes. Wherever the society's friends consider that their strength warrants such a step, they may reasonably require that new candidates, or one of them, should support the policy of disestablishment. In other cases, it may be required that the candidate should at the least be willing to refrain from committing himself in opposition to disestablishment.

A YOUNG MURDERER.

The boy John Curtin, who murdered a baby at Acton, Mass., and was sent to the State Reform School at Westboro in consequence thereof, has developed a disposition to repeat his crime at the slightest provocation. Soon after being sent to the Reform School he was placed in the work-shop to learn cane-seating, and a week or ten days ago he came near taking another life. One of his fellow-prisoners was passing him, and stepped upon the strand of cane which the young murderer was working up. Some words passed between them which the officer in charge did not hear, and suddenly Curtin raised a brad-awl and struck the other boy in the face with the point. The lad bled considerably and was taken to the hospital. A physician was called from the village, and, after dressing the wound, stated that the injured lad had a very narrow escape with his life. Young Curtin is now [illegible]

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.

Mr. E. M. Madden was sworn in this morning as Senator from the Tenth District, taking the seat lately occupied by Mr. Abbott.

The following petitions were presented:

By Mr. WAGNER—For the repeal of the tax on national banks.

By Mr. GANSON—For the relief of the St. Vincent Orphan Asylum of Buffalo.

By Mr. KING—A petition of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange of New-York for the exemption of bonds and mortgages from taxation.

The bill to amend the charter of the National Travelers' Insurance Company was reported.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. KING—For the improvement of the channel from East Rockaway Landing to the inlet at the beach, and from the saw-mill at Baldwin's to Scow Creek Channel, in Hempstead, Queens County, $15,000 to be appropriated for the purpose.

By Mr. LOWERY—To regulate proceedings on writs of certiorari.

By Mr. BOOTH—To amend an act providing a regimental armory for the Seventh Regiment in New-York, directing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to provide the plot of ground bounded by Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets and Fourth and Lexington avenues, the property belonging to the City of New-York.

This bill was referred to the Committee on Cities.

By Mr. LOWERY—To repeal all laws authorizing towns or villages to issue bonds to aid in the construction of any railroad.

By Mr. SELKREG—Providing that all notices and citations issued by Surrogates shall be published in a newspaper in the county where the Surrogate's office is situated for a term of six weeks, instead of the State paper, as now prevails.

BILLS PASSED.

To establish a ferry across Lake Champlain.

To regulate the sale of poisons.

To repeal chapter 4,440 of the laws of 1860, and chapter 270 of the laws of 1862.

Also, adversely to the bill allowing Magistrates to take bail pending examination. Agreed to.

Also, adversely to the bill permitting a majority of jurors to give a verdict in certain cases. Agreed to.

Also, adversely to the act in relation to embezzlement. Agreed to.

Also, adversely to the bill authorizing the admission of attorneys and counselers at law of the Supreme Court of the United States to practice in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York. Agreed to.

Also, adversely to the act authorizing the State Controller to pay certain moneys now in the State Treasury on account of the estate of Louisa Meyers, of the County of Queens, deceased. Agreed to.

Defining the names and grades of certain cases of assaults. Report agreed to.

Mr. COLE presented the report of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State, which was ordered to be printed.

In Committee of the Whole the act to incorporate the Butter and Cheese Exchange of New-York was considered.

Mr. WOOD objected to some of its provisions, claiming that it was special legislation. Messrs. Fox and Jacobs supported the bill.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections have power to send for persons and papers in the matter of the application of Walter S. Pinckney to be awarded the seat of Hon. Hugh H. Moore, as Senator from the Eighth Senatorial District.

The resolution was adopted, and Mr. Pinckney's memorial, with Mr. Moore's reply, were ordered to be printed.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the following bills:

Incorporating the American Mortgage Company.

Mr. LEDWITH moved to disagree, and refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole. Lost, and the report was agreed to.

Placing citizens of the State on the same footing as the banks relative to rates of interest. Report agreed to.

Mr. JACOBS said the New-York Produce Exchange, a huge monopoly, was at work to defeat this bill, which proposed to give people of the interior of the State a chance to market their goods in New-York City. He was pained to see that the friends of the Produce Exchange were determined to kill this bill, fearing it may interfere with their business.

Mr. GANSON argued that the objects of the proposed association could best be obtained under the general laws of the State. He, therefore, opposed this special act.

Mr. WOOD favored amendments to the general law if it does not now provide for cases similar to the one required by this bill.

Mr. WOOD moved to report progress on the bill. Lost.

Mr. GANSON moved to strike out the enacting clause. Lost.

On motion of Mr. JACOBS, the committee ordered the bill to a third reading by a vote of 15 to 9.

At 2:30 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The House went into Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading the following bills, unless otherwise stated:

To dissolve the Narrowsburg Home Association. This bill elicited a long discussion on the subject of special legislation, and a motion to reject the bill failed.

Prescribing regulations for the Recorder of the City of Utica.

Making all laws applicable to the Police Courts of New-York apply to the Police Court of the Sixth Police District of that City, and providing for the appointment of an additional clerk.

To compel persons using copartnership names to record the names of the individual members thereof, with their places of residence.

Mr. WAEHNER called attention to the fact that there was an opportunity for fraud given in this bill, as parties' names may be recorded who are not copartners.

Mr. WAGSTAFF stated that the bill was not in the form in which he had desired to have it put, and on his motion progress was reported.

THE CITY PRISON BILL.

To repeal the act providing for locating and erecting a new City prison in the City of New-York.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER said he had already given his reasons for urging the necessity for a new prison in the City of New-York. But he found, upon examination of the bill which it is now proposed to repeal, that it contained provisions upon which there were grounds for grave criticism. He said a new bill could be framed which would not be subject to these criticisms, and he hoped that when such a bill was introduced it would meet with unanimous approval. He wanted the present pestilential prison in the City removed, and hoped the necessary measure for the purpose would be passed ere this session of the Legislature closed. He would therefore withdraw his opposition.

Mr. WAEHNER replied that there was no one asking for the erection of a new prison in New-York, except those interested in building it. The people of the City have never asked for it. As for the Tombs, if it was a pestilential hole, it was strange the Board of Health was not aware of it. He scouted the humanity plea. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill amending the act fixing the salaries of County Judges and Surrogates was ordered to a third reading; as was also the bill providing for the election of town officers in Westchester County, and prescribing their duties.

To amend the act to prevent horse-stealing. Ordered to a third reading.

To confirm the official acts of J. Meredith Read, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds. Ordered to a third reading.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL—To create a State Board of Health, for the protection of life and health, and to prevent the spread of disease in the State of New-York. It provides that the Governor shall appoint four physicians from each two judicial districts of the State, as a sanitary commission for the said districts, and with whom the Attorney General, the Controller, and State Engineer shall constitute a Board of Health for the State; five members of which shall constitute a quorum. The Sanitary Commissioners shall hold office, one for two years, one for four years, one for six years, and one for eight years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The board shall take cognizance of the interests of health and life among the people of the State. They shall make inquiries in respect to the causes of disease, and especially of epidemics, and investigate the sources of mortality and the effects of localities, employments and other conditions upon the public health. All their information thus obtained is to be recorded and preserved. The board may require reports from all dispensaries, hospitals, asylums, infirmaries, prisons, schools, and all places of public resort, and they shall, when requested by any public authorities, give advice as to sanitary drainage and the location, drainage, ventilation, and sanitary provisions of any public institution, building, or public place. They shall also give information of any threatened danger to the public health to the Health Officer of the Port of New-York and to the Commissioners of Quarantine. They shall have general supervision of the registry of births, marriages, and deaths, and there shall be a bureau of vital statistics at the capital of the State, and the clerk of the board shall be superintendent thereof. The board shall submit an annual report to the Governor upon the vital statistics and sanitary condition of the State, in which they may suggest the necessary legislation. The sum of $—— is appropriated to meet the expenses of the board. The State Medical Society have had this subject in charge the past year or two, and a committee of the society at the session just held have agreed upon the above bill.

By Mr. SCHIFFERDECKER—To authorize the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company to extend their tracks.

By Mr. ALBERGER—Fixing the rate of interest on money.

Also, to except bonds and mortgages from taxation.

By Mr. FOOTE—Amending the Erie County Poor law.

By Mr. BERRI—To amend the charter of the New-York Plate Glass Insurance Company.

By Mr. BURRITT—Amending the General Banking law.

By Mr. BLESSING—Regulating appeals in actions to which the Mayor and Aldermen of New-York are parties.

By Mr. SCHERMAN—Amending the Apprentice law.

By Mr. DRAKE—Authorizing the transportation of passengers by railways from Fulton Ferry to Pavonia Ferry.

By Mr. DALY—To authorize the Mayor, &c., of New-York to [illegible]

Also, to authorize the Mayor, &c., to supply citizens with gas. Mr. Daly said he did not desire to commit himself to the advocacy of these bills.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Amending the act in relation to the District Court of Yonkers.

Also, making regulations concerning the lighting with gas the Twenty-fourth Ward of New-York City.

By Mr. COMSTOCK—To punish willful neglect of duty on the part of town officers.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. BATCHELLER—The Annual Appropriation bill with the amount of taxation blank.

By Mr. SCHIFFERDECKER—A bill to extend the tracks of the Eighth Avenue Railroad. It allows an extension of the present tracks from the corner of Eighth avenue and Forty-second street, through that street, with double tracks, to the Grand Central Depot at Fourth avenue. The company shall not charge more than three cents to each passenger conveyed over the extension.

Mr. Alberger's bill relative to the rate of interest extends the provisions of the act concerning banking, passed in 1870, to all persons, corporations, and joint stock associations.

Mr. Blessing's bill concerning appeals gives the preference to cases in which the Mayor, &c., of New-York are parties.

Mr. Deane's Fulton Ferry and Pavonia Ferry Railroad bill provides for running along South street to James slip, through New Chambers street, Chatham street, Duane street, West street, and Chambers street, to James street, thence to South, Front, and Fulton streets.

Mr. Daly's bill for rapid transit in New-York provides that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York may construct a rapid-transit railway on such plan as they may approve, and they may purchase, use, and hold such real estate as is necessary for the purpose, and create all necessary officers. They may also fix rates of fare.

By Mr. PRINCE—To prevent the failure of the Circuit Courts, of Oyer and Terminer, and the Special Terms of the Supreme Court. Also, adversely to incorporate the Cotton Exchange Clearing-house; agreed to. Also, adversely to provide for recording indictments. Agreed to.

By Mr. ALBERGER—Providing for the completion of locks at Cohoes, in the Champlain Canal. Read a third time and passed.

By Mr. BIGLIN, for four additional public baths in New-York City.

Mr. Daly's bill to furnish gas to the citizens of New-York provides that the Mayor and Aldermen may adopt such measures as are necessary to supply the gas, fix the price, and create the necessary offices to carry on the business.

Mr. ALBERGER offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the State Engineer be and he is hereby directed to report to this House, at as early a day as may be possible—first, if the Erie and Oswego Canals have been so far completed as to be, on the surface of the canal, seventy feet in width and fifty-six feet wide on the bottom, and having seven feet depth of water aside from localities where bench walls exist; second, if he shall find that there are places, aside from the reservation above made in said canals, which have not the dimensions above noted, then he shall state in detail the deficiencies existing, and their locality, and give an estimate of the expenses of removing the same.

The Assembly then adjourned.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday, President Vance in the chair. All the members were present except Mr. McCafferty. The communication of Ex-Chamberlain Palmer denying the implied statement in the Mayor's Message that he had made $250,000 per annum while in office was received and referred. An invitation from the Trustees of the Catholic Protectory to visit that institution on Wednesday next was accepted. The Clerk then read a communication from the Mayor, transmitting the last quarterly report of the Permit Bureau. It was referred to the Committee on Law. A communication was also received from the Turnverein of Morrisania offering their hall for a Police Court for the district. A committee is to report on the subject. The board then received a communication from the Mayor stating that, at the request of the Police Commissioners, he had visited the station-house of the Nineteenth Precinct, and found it insufficient to accommodate the number of men (150) now assigned to the building.

Alderman Morris offered a resolution authorizing the Mayor and Controller to provide a suitable location for the erection of a new station-house, to be located in the centre of the precinct, and within that portion of it included between the northerly line of Fifty-fifth street, the southerly line of Sixtieth street, the easterly line of Lexington avenue, and the northerly line of Second avenue; the cost of the site and of the erection of the building to be taken from the appropriation for special contingencies. At the request of Mr. Morris, the resolution was laid over. The present station-house is not sufficient to accommodate more than fifty men.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, mainly relating to the effect the reorganization of the Assistant Aldermen might have on the validity of ordinances and resolutions adopted by the board. In reply, the Corporation Counsel stated that it would be prudent for the board not to pass any resolutions involving an expenditure of money or assessments on property until the matter of the reorganization of the Assistant Aldermen is decided by the Supreme Court. The communication was placed on file.

Alderman Van Schaick moved that a special committee of three, consisting of Messrs. McCafferty, Billings, and Ottendorfer, be appointed to investigate the business of the various departments, and make such recommendations as to the possible reduction of salaries as may be called for by the examination.

Alderman Reilly said that the resolution adopted by the board and sent to the Assistant Aldermen provided for a joint committee to make the investigation. He thought it was unnecessary to appoint another committee, and moved to amend by laying the resolution on the table. The amendment was lost—5 in the affirmative and 9 in the negative.

Alderman Van Schaick said that in view of the disorganized condition of the Assistant Aldermen, it would be well for their board to adopt the resolution appointing another committee.

Alderman Reilly said he did not see how the board could appoint a special committee on a subject on which a joint committee had been appointed. The resolution was then adopted by a vote of 9 to 5.

The ordinance in relation to coverings of vaults under the streets was then called up and adopted. The following are its provisions:

The Commissioner of Public Works is hereby directed to notify the owners or occupants of stores, dwellings, or other buildings having vaults under the sidewalks in front thereof, with coverings over the openings thereto presenting a smooth surface, to remove such coverings and substitute therefor coverings presenting a rough surface, flush with the sidewalk, affording a secure foothold for pedestrians. Should any such owner or occupant neglect or refuse to comply with the directions contained in such notification for a period of more than ten days, he shall thereby incur a penalty of $5 for every twenty-four hours in excess of said ten days that such neglect or refusal shall continue; and it is hereby made the duty of said Commissioner of Public Works to cause to be reported every such case of violation of the provisions of this ordinance to the Corporation Attorney for prosecution.

The resolution of Alderman Cooper, offered at the previous meeting, providing for the employment of clerks to engross the minutes of the Common Council, was adopted, after which the board adjourned.

A STOLEN BOND RECOVERED.

On Friday last, Mr. Charles Hall, a resident of Bridgeport, Conn., while in this City, had stolen from him a pocket-book containing a $1,000 bond of the Housatonic Railroad and some other papers of no importance. He could not tell in what manner the pocket-book was taken, as he did not miss it until he reached his hotel, at a late hour on that night, but supposed that it had been stolen from him while riding on a Second or Third avenue car. Mr. Hall notified the Police authorities, but nothing was heard about the missing bond until, on Wednesday, a young woman giving her name as Lena Rice, and claiming to reside at No. 123 East Twenty-third street, called at a broker's office, No. 9 Pine street, and offered for sale a bond similar to the one stolen from Hall. The broker, believing that there was something wrong about the bond, declined to purchase it, and detained the woman until the arrival of Detectives Woolsey and Macdougal, of the Central Office, and the woman was arrested. She informed the officers that the bond had been given her by a man named Miller to sell, but she could give no clue to the whereabouts of this man. Mr. Hall was telegraphed, and came to this City on Wednesday night and identified the bond as his property. The prisoner, after a night's sojourn at Police Headquarters, was arraigned before Justice Morgan at the Tombs Police Court, but as the complainant could not make a valid complaint against her she was discharged.

THE SEAMEN'S RETREAT.

The annual reports of the Physician, Chaplain, and Auditing Committee of the Seamen's Retreat on Staten Island have been received for 1873. During the past year there were 1,412 admissions, a number larger, with one exception, than any number of admissions since 1857. During the twelve months forty-three inmates died, and in connection with this fact the head physician, Dr. King, points out that more than fifty per cent. of the deaths were the result of organic disease. He attributes this state of affairs to the fact that the mercantile marine "has the lowest physical standard, if, indeed, it has any at all." He then quotes the following extract from the report of Dr. Patterson, Superintending Surgeon British Seamen's Hospital at Constantinople, viz.:

"Cases of foul chronic ulcers, constitutional syphilis in every form, chronic skin diseases, old and broken down drunkards, men far advanced in consumption, and old men far beyond the period of actual service, seem to be indiscriminately shipped. The nature of the work and the very imperfect hygienic conditions which obtain on board many of the vessels, soon tell upon them. They break down in a few days, are left behind in hospital, where they require very prolonged tonic treatment before they rally."

In the same report Dr. Patterson urges the necessity of a medical examination of seamen at the time of shipping, and Dr. King, in support of this argument, says: "Capt. Williams, of the steamer Atlantic, which was foundered at [illegible] that sad accident, testified under oath, among other things, that 'ten sound men out of forty is an unusually high percentage.'" The report of the Auditing Committee shows that the expenses of the Retreat for 1873 amounted to $44,006 17, and the receipts to $44,050 80. The daily average number of patients under treatment during the year was 105.

BURGLARS AT WORK.

On Wednesday night the residence of Mr. Edward W. Raehne, No. 235 West Fifty-first street, was entered by burglars and robbed of a quantity of valuable jewelry. From an investigation made by Capt. Killalea, of the Twenty-second Precinct, it appears that the burglars forced open the front basement door, where their operations were hidden from view by the high stoop. They then ascended to the second floor and entered Mrs. Raehne's bedroom, where they forced open the bureau drawers and secured a gold watch and chain, a pair of gold bracelets, three diamond rings, three pair of gold earrings, a cameo set, a gold locket, and several other trinkets, and a pocketbook containing $250 in currency. The jewelry is valued at $954. With this property the thieves made their escape by the basement door through which they had entered the house, and left no clue behind which might lead to their identification.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, as Patrolman Peter Lewiston, of the Fifteenth Precinct Police, was on duty in Thompson street, he observed one Jervis Chait, a Frenchman, carrying a bundle and acting in a very suspicious manner. The policeman called upon the man to halt and make known his business. This he declined to do, and ran off, closely pursued by the officer, who, after a sharp chase, succeeded in arresting the fugitive at the corner of Amity street and Sixth avenue. The bundle in his possession was found to contain three coats and a valuable bronze clock. Chait claimed that the property was his own, but on being taken to the Mercer Street Police Station and questioned by Capt. Byrnes, he stated that he had found the property in Washington square. Chait was locked up and an investigation instituted, which resulted in the discovery that during the night the residence of Mr. Lesser Steinhart, No. 47 Clinton place, was entered by burglars, who forced open the basement door, and carried off a quantity of wearing apparel and a clock. Mr. Steinhart subsequently called at the station-house and identified the property found in the possession of Chait as having been stolen from his house. Chait was arraigned before Justice Sherwood, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for trial in default of bail.

A few nights ago, as Mrs. Robertson, wife of Mr. Thomas Robertson, was sitting alone in the rear parlor of her residence, No. 13 East Fifty-sixth street, she was suddenly alarmed by the parlor door being stealthily opened. The person who opened the door thrust his head into the room, and on noticing Mrs. Robertson quickly withdrew. The lady sprang to her feet, and with rare presence of mind sounded a private burglar alarm in the house. In a few minutes Officer Thompson arrived at the house, and the premises were thoroughly searched. It was then ascertained that the house had been visited by burglars, who had unlocked the front basement door with a skeleton key. The alarm sent out by Mrs. Robertson evidently frightened the burglars, as they fled without having disturbed anything in the house.

THE CORPS OF SAPPERS AND MINERS.

The Fire Department of this City have long felt the need of a thoroughly-organized body of men for the purpose of demolishing and blowing up buildings in cases of large fires, and to pull down dangerous walls that remain standing after a fire. Such an organization has been formed of the assistant foremen of the various hook and ladder and engine companies by order of the Fire Commissioners, under the title of the Corps of Sappers and Miners. The corps is divided into four companies, designated A, B, C, and D, each composed of fourteen men, commanded by a Captain. The corps will be divided into two classes for instruction, and will meet at the head-quarters of the department on alternate Thursdays for that purpose. Companies A and C will form the first class, and Companies B and D the second class. The first class met yesterday afternoon, and were instructed by Prof. J. H. Striedinger in the use of nitro-glycerine as an explosive power. The Professor made some very interesting experiments with gunpowder and nitro-glycerine calculated to show the superiority of the latter over gunpowder. He also made experiments with dynamite, or giant powder, and stated that it was composed of seventy-five per cent. of nitro-glycerine and twenty-five per cent. of siliceous porous matter, a species of earth abundantly found in Germany. The combination is said to render nitro-glycerine perfectly safe in transportation, and also concentrates the power in explosions. The second class will be instructed on Thursday, Feb. 12. Commissioner Perley stated that the Department of Public Parks had not yet made any reply to the application of the Fire Commissioners for permission to construct a magazine in one of the parks. The Fire Department had offered to prove, to the satisfaction of the Park Commissioners, that no danger would result from such a magazine. The Giant Powder Works in New-Jersey, he said, had offered to make experiments with dynamite on as large a scale as the Commissioners might desire, for the purpose of showing it to be harmless, unless exploded by proper appliances.

ANOTHER PUBLIC PARK ASKED FOR IN THE ANNEXED TERRITORY.

The residents of West Farms and immediate neighborhood are manifesting an earnest desire for the establishment or laying out of a public park in their midst, now forming the extreme easterly section of the great Metropolis. It is contended that their wants in respect to a public park should be taken into consideration as much as those of Morrisania and King's Bridge, in whose behalf a step has already been taken. It is urged that a strip of land, comprising about thirty acres, delightfully shaded by forest trees, lying immediately north of West Farms village, and extending for about a mile between the Boston post road and the Bronx River, which has, through the courtesy of Mr. Lydig, been used for many years past as pleasure-grounds and a popular resort for picnic parties, could be secured at reasonable figures, and appropriated as a public park, without expending any money upon it after its purchase for years to come, beyond providing a few seats for visitors, and perhaps a frame building erected for their protection in case of sudden storm, which could easily be rented for the sale of refreshments to good advantage. The Bronx River runs along the side of the strip of land indicated, and would afford fine opportunities for boating in Summer and skating in Winter. The beautiful groves and water scenery embraced in the proposed park render the spot remarkably picturesque.

PROPOSITION TO SELL THE BROOKLYN CITY HALL.

For some years back the Brooklyn City Government has been obliged to pay yearly $26,000 for office rent. This expenditure is necessitated by the smallness of the City Hall, which is unable to furnish offices for all the departments of the City Government. The question of enlarging the building has been often the subject of discussion by the Board of Aldermen, but no definite action has yet been taken. Col. Julius W. Adams, Engineer of the Department of City Works, recommends the sale of the City Hall if a suitable purchaser could be obtained. To enlarge the City Hall, Mr. Adams says, would cost about $160,000, and the work could not be accomplished without destroying the architectural beauty of the building. Negotiations, Mr. Adams says, are now in progress looking to the sale of the City Hall to the Federal Government, by whom it could be used as a Post Office. If the Post Office were removed to the City Hall ample room would remain for the United States District Court-rooms. In case the sale should be completed, Mr. Adams thinks that the County Court-house, on each side of which there are vacant lots, and which has at present an unfinished appearance, could be enlarged sufficiently to accommodate all the departments of the City Government at a cost of about $700,000.

AN UNFORTUNATE SEIZURE.

Yesterday Deputy Sheriff Faron entered the Columbia Mills, owned by Mr. George R. Gordon, and seized 75,000 bushels of wheat, on a writ of claim and delivery, the property, as alleged, having been fraudulently obtained. The seizure stopped the work of the mills, and threw fifty men out of employment, who have not received any wages for some weeks past. The men, after the wheat had been seized, marched in a body to the Sheriff's office and demanded its return. Sheriff Williams informed them that it was impossible to comply with the demand, as he had no option in the matter. The amount of wages coming to the men varies from $30 to $60. They have commenced suit against Mr. Gordon for its recovery.

THE BENONI HOWARD CASE IN BROOKLYN.

In the United States Circuit Court, Chambers, before Judge Benedict, yesterday morning, Mr. Huntingdon, counsel for Benoni Howard, who was convicted on Jan. 22, on a charge of counterfeiting match stamps, made a motion for a new trial, on the ground of incorrect admission of evidence, tending to show the sale by Howard of matches having on them counterfeit stamps, which were proved to have been printed from the counterfeit plate which he had caused to be made. United States Assistant District Attorney Purdy appeared for the Government. Judge Benedict reserved his decision.

THE ALESSANDRIA MURDER TRIAL.

The trial at Alessandria of Amalia Menghini, and of her brother, Guido Menghini, for the robbery and murder of the Ex-Carmelite monk, Gaetano Plebani, has concluded. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty in regard to Amalia Menghini, and returned a verdict convicting on slight a degree of [illegible]

A STATE PARK.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PRESERVATION OF FORESTS.

The first annual report of the Commissioners of State Parks for this State, transmitted to the Senate, contains a very comprehensive and exhaustive statement on the necessity of the preservation of our forests and timber regions. The Commissioners were directed to "inquire into the expediency of providing for vesting in the State the title to the timbered regions lying within the Counties of Lewis, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Herkimer, and Hamilton, and converting the same into a public park," and the present report fully sets forth the advantages to the State to be derived by the preservation of the Adirondack region. The ancient *Couch-sa-gra-ge*—the beaver hunting country of the Six Nations, now known as the Adirondack wilderness, is essentially a grand and almost primeval forest, covering the mountainous region of Northern New-York. The northern portion of Hamilton County is about the centre of the wilderness, while the eastern portion of Essex County contains the most elevated lands and the highest mountains of the State. From Lake Champlain on the east, the Mohawk River on the south, the Black River on the west, and the St. Lawrence on the north, the land slopes upward toward the wilderness, whose marked peculiarity is the multitude of its lakes, and the vein-like ramification of its brooks and rivers. Viewed from some lofty peak, this region is seen as a silent expanse of mountains shrouded in unbroken woods, a vast solitude, extending to the visible horizon.

Throughout this forest game is still abundant, the deer, bear, and panther, and smaller animals, find shelter, and their presence gives to the magnificent scenery a wild and romantic element, which has contributed to make its more accessible portions a Summer resort for our people in search of game, and who love the natural splendors of this wild region. Few settlements have as yet been formed in this vast territory, although numerous attempts have been made to reclaim the uncultivated waste; but all have signally failed. The cause of this failure is said to be attributed to the ignorance that has existed in regard to the climate, soil, and general capabilities of the region. Amid the mountains, granitic rocks sparsely covered with vegetable mold soon become bare and arid when deprived of the dense growth of trees and the network of roots and fibres which hold the soil together. Ages will have passed before the slow growth and depth of minor plants upon the naked rocks will afford sufficient soil to enable the second growth of timber to attain the size and value of that destroyed. There are, however, extensive tracts of gravelly and sandy soil, and near the lakes and rivers is found some alluvial land covered with a dense growth of wild grasses, utilized by the lumbermen for their oxen and horses. Owing to the severity of the climate there is no profitable farming carried on anywhere upon this elevated region, for seldom is there a year in which the temperature does not fall so low as to prevent the ripening of corn while frost is not unfrequent even in the Summer. Potatoes and oats grow in some localities, especially upon new lands, or soils that contain even a small percentage of lime, which mineral is unfortunately not abundant. In fact, the forest product is the only wealth of the region, and the inhabitants are forced to eke out their subsistence by hunting and trapping and acting as guides to the numerous tourists who make the Adirondacks their Summer resort. The mineral wealth of the territory is not inferior to that of the forests. It is, however, limited to iron, which exists in remarkable purity and in enormous quantities; but exploration has demonstrated that the available deposits are confined to the northern portion of the region, and exist in the settled or accessible portions of the country. Great activity in iron manufacture is now exhibited near Lake Champlain, Port Henry, Mineville, Elizabethtown, Black Brook, and Dannemora. Westward along the northern boundary of the region the character of the rock changes, and the specular hematite ores of iron are found, and the ore-beds, as at the iron mountain in the town of Oakham, St. Lawrence County, are often unworked and far in the depths of the woods. Beds of serpentine steatite, or soapstone, and deposits of graphite, as also superior veins of granite valuable for building purposes, are found. In the early days of iron manufacture in this region all the iron was made with the aid of charcoal, and when a pure ore was used the article was unsurpassed in quality, and commanded a high price in the market. The result was that a large portion of Essex County was entirely stripped of forest to supply the requisite charcoal. The mountains thus denuded are now almost treeless, exposing desolate flanks of naked rocks, and some of the streams which once were trout brooks are now torrent beds through which the water of each storm rushes swiftly, and then leaves them almost dry, instead of slowly percolating through a sponge of moss and roots as a slow-running, cold, and constant spring. For the development of the iron mines of the region railroads only are needed. The lumber and tanning interests are largely represented in the Adirondacks, and their interests are the most likely to be affected by the creation of a State park or forest preserve in this locality. The lands are generally purchased and valued solely for the timber, and so soon as the pine, spruce, and hemlock are cut down the lands are generally abandoned, and revert to the State for unpaid taxes. Fires are of frequent occurrence in this lumber region, and often result in the destruction of whole townships, destroying mills, dwellings, and human lives, and in connection with these conflagrations the residents assert that they have detected a remarkable diminution in the usual flow of water in the streams of the burnt region, and that sudden floods are now more frequent than heretofore. The tanneries which use only the bark and leave the white skeletons of the trees to decay are a fruitful source of these destructive fires. Various grants of the lands in this Territory have been given by the State to railroad companies at a price ranging from five to thirty cents per acre. Of the 1,730,000 acres comprising the region, 250,000 acres have been ceded to incorporated companies. About 900,000 acres, or 1,303 square miles are upon the Hudson River side of the mountain divide which separates the head-waters of that river from the streams flowing into the St. Lawrence. This would be the approximate area of the region which would be required for the purpose of a forest park in case it should be determined that the sources of the Hudson is all that is necessary for that purpose. The total extent of the lands owned by the State available for a public park is about 40,000 acres. The Commissioners, after a careful review of the position, have come to the conclusion that the great forests which cover the region of the Adirondacks should be preserved, and in arriving at this conclusion they have been influenced by certain considerations, foremost of which is the question of the maintenance of a necessary quantity of water in the navigable rivers and in the streams which supply the canals and afford the motive power to mills and manufactories. Latterly, and since the forests have been gradually cleaned, this natural supply has slowly, though perceptibly, diminished. The Commissioners believe that the Adirondack forest has a powerful influence upon the great climatology of the State, upon the rainfall, winds, and temperature, moderating storms, and equalizing throughout the year the amount of moisture carried by the atmosphere, controlling, and in a measure subduing, the powerful northerly winds, modifying their coldness and equalizing the temperature of the whole State. In reference to the effect of the proposed park on the lumber interests of the State, the Commissioners think that it would have a beneficial effect, and form a timber preserve and reserve, and refer to the carefully guarded forests of Europe, where the timber is jealously cared for by officers appointed by the State. In a hygienic point of view, the Commissioners think that the forests of the Adirondacks should be preserved, if only as a healthy resort for the citizens of the State, who, anxious to escape from the foul miasmatic effects of city effluvia, gladly hasten to the region of pure and invigorating atmosphere, and to enjoy the natural beauties of the primeval forests. The boating, tramping, hunting, and fishing expeditions afford that physical training which modern Americans—of the Eastern States—stand sadly in need of, and which will, with the fashionable young men of the period yet replace the vicious, enervating, debasing pleasures of the cities. It is to their eager pursuit of field sports that metropolitan Englishmen owe their superiority in physical power, with that skillful use of fire-arms, independence, fearlessness, cool presence of mind, and ability which they possess, to bear the fatigues of war and exigencies of military service. The area of the proposed park will not appear so immense when it is compared with that of the United States park at the head-waters of the Yellowstone River in the Rocky Mountains. The Commissioners state that there is no need for any expenditure, save possibly in the improvement of a few of the principal roads leading to the settlements. The forest is in itself a natural park, and it would be improper to think of inclosing and fencing it, for it should be common unto the people of the State, and the Commissioners recommend that the wild lands now owned and held by the State be retained until this requestion is decided.

COTTON IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 1st inst. says: "The cotton trade of New-Orleans this season, despite the panic and the strong competition of other markets, is exceedingly satisfactory. The net receipts since Sept. 1, up to Friday night, were 772,911 bales, against 666,207 same time last year—an increase of 106,704 bales. Mobile now feels our competition for her trade, and is the only cotton port that does not show an increase over last year. [illegible]

NOTES FROM FRANCE.

THE ASSEMBLY—A BANKER'S CAREER—A BISHOP'S OFFENSE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1874.

Yesterday was a day of some importance to the French, and of very great importance to the De Broglie Ministry. There is a general sentiment of relief now that it is well over. For some time past the public mind has been agitated by the questions which were before the Assembly, and fears were expressed in all quarters about the result of the debate. Day by day the Ministry has been apparently growing weaker. Up to the last moment there was a doubt about the passage of the Municipal law, which finally obtained a majority of forty-three votes, and under its influence the Bourse fell as rapidly as when the project was first brought before the Chamber. Looking at the matter superficially, one would say that the funds went down because the law was proposed, and then went down as rapidly because there was a doubt about its becoming a law in fact. But this apparent discrepancy is not so devoid of common sense as it at first appears. In the first instance the Bourse fell because the law was thought so outrageous that it would not be accepted by the Assembly, and hence the Ministry, including M. Magne, would have to retire from office; and in the second instance it was certain that the entire Cabinet would be forced to resign if their law was ultimately rejected. But the financial barometer was disturbed by other causes to which I shall presently refer. During the session of yesterday other attempts were made to amend the law, in order to rob it of its harshness, but all were rejected by very small majorities. At the last moment a storm was raised, and I have no doubt with intention, for, in order to carry the bill by a majority which would not be ridiculous, it was necessary to rouse the Right to anger against the Left. There were many men upon the benches of the Right who regarded this law as an abomination. Their consciences condemned it, and they could only reconcile themselves to it by picturing the fall of the Ministry and the triumph of the "party of disorder." M. Bigot ascended the tribune and made a most bitter speech, speaking as he does when upon the Bench in the Assizes Court, supporting every assertion by proof, and not leaving a flaw in his charge. He presented documents to prove that more than twenty Mayors had not only been guilty of violations of the law, but of actual crimes or misdemeanors; that cantonal officers had committed acts which could not be qualified, and the Police offenses against the common law of the land. One gendarme had looked on, laughing, while a Royalist was being assassinated; another had been detected in an offense against public morality. "And these officers," said M. Bigot, impressively, "were the appointees of Radical Mayors." The Left at once sprang from their seats, and so many insults were cried out that the President could not catch them all, but he fell upon M. Ordinaire and another member of the Left, immediately inflicting the disciplinary penalty upon them. Some of the most outrageous things were said, but the most of them will be suppressed in the official reports. It was in the midst of this storm that the law was laid before the Assembly and passed by forty-three majority. But for this scene the majority would not have been above fourteen, and it might have been only six or eight. When it is remembered that eight Ministers, eight Under Secretaries of State, and four Ambassadors (brought here for the purpose at the public expense) voted for this law, it will be seen that the triumph is by no means a great one. No English Ministry would hold office an hour after such a vote; but since the only way to stop the Republican elections is to control suffrage, the Government would have gone on with a majority of only one. Forty Bonapartists voted for the law because they expect to profit by it at no distant period; but they took pains to inform M. De Broglie that he could not count upon their support in any case where the prospects of their future would be compromised, or where the question embraced anything contrary to the interests of the imperial family.

FRANCO-ITALIAN POLICY.

Immediately after the passage of the law the interpellation of General Du Temple came up. And the Duc Decazes entered the tribune. He began by regretting that any difficulties should be raised which tended to disturb the good relations of France with other nations, but the persistence of M. Du Temple gave the Government an opportunity for making a declaration which would dissipate all misunderstandings. The Government meant to surround the Papacy with a tender solicitude and with expressions of sympathy, but it could not adopt an adventurous policy which would disturb its good relations with Italy, and which must either terminate in weakness or in folly. The sum of the speech was that France was not able to enter upon a crusade in support of the Pope, and hence had no intention of giving offense to the Italians. When M. Decazes descended there was a call for a vote, and by a large majority the "previous question" was called for. This was a brusque way of disposing of M. Du Temple and his interpellation regarding the relations with the Vatican. But the scene did not end here. The disappointed member went into the tribune to say, or to complain, that Gen. Loysel had threatened to strip him of his title of General if he persisted in this matter. During the war he had been named an "auxiliary General,' and hence had the title fixed upon him, but he begged his colleagues not to give it to him in the future. A most violent altercation then took place between these gentlemen and four or five of their friends on either side, and, although their words were "not heard" by the official reporters, their gestures were said to have been insolent and menacing. For a time there was a frightful charivari worthy of the Halles or of the last hour of a Mardi Gras ball. But, despite this want of dignity and decorum, it will be observed that two very important acts were accomplished.

THE DEATH OF M. MERTON.

I said above that there were other causes for the agitation of the Bourse, and then referred to the death of M. Merton and the complaints of the German Government leading to the suppression of the *Univers*. Both events have caused a great sensation. One of the largest and boldest speculators upon the Bourse, for some time past, has been M. Merton, a young man belonging to a Jewish family of London. Having a large fortune to begin with, he soon made his mark, and his genial, kindly character made him a general favorite. He married an heiress who is reported to have brought him a fortune of eight millions of francs, and although the marriage was concluded under the *régime dotal*, M. Merton received all the aid he desired from his wife. A year ago she advanced him two millions to get over a tight place, and when well over it was found that Merton had some thirty millions among the different brokers. Thenceforth there was unlimited confidence in him. He was solicited to enter every sort of scheme, to buy railroads, journals, and become President of companies, and no man on 'Change was supposed to have more important affairs on hand at the same time. At the Bourse he was gay and affable, and at his bank as open-handed as one could well be. He was always ready to render assistance to those of his friends who were in need. On being remonstrated with for this one day, he replied with a laugh, "*Que voulez vous?* We must all help each other." Such traits had made him a great favorite, and any enterprise was regarded as sure if Merton could be interested in it. He was the proprietor of the *Soir*, a journal which cost him a large sum of money, but which had become paying property. He was the largest dealer in *rentes* on the Bourse. A life like that led by this great speculator could not fail to affect his mind and body, and at thirty years of age Merton was as gray as a man of fifty or sixty. His brain was in constant ebullition. A thousand financial combinations were continually revolving in his head. It was nothing but *rentes*, loans, mining and railroad stock, concessions for water and for all sorts of useful things; yet all the time Merton remained *bon enfant*, amiable, friendly, and gay in his daily relations with the world.

THE BANKER'S DEATH.

Somehow or other—no one yet knows the real cause—one of the princely bankers of the world took a dislike to him, and their interests clashed. The great banker wrote to London, Berlin, Vienna, and other cities, instructing his correspondents to beware of Merton's paper, as there was a rumor that he was on the point of failure. Such reports, coming from certain men, travel very far and very fast. In a few days Merton was aware of them, and began to experience the effects. He hastened off to repair the damage in a state of mind which can well be imagined, and on reaching London heard the report that he had just been executed at the Paris Bourse. Immediately letters came in from several of his brokers asking him not to draw upon them for the funds he had deposited, since they were unable to meet their engagements at once, and their failure would be certain. With enormous wealth, Merton saw himself in a web, and the slanders upon him so preyed upon his mind that he was seized with apoplexy and died. The first reports stated that he had committed suicide, but this is contradicted. Mr. Merton leaves a large fortune over and above his obligations, and a young wife of only twenty, who is in despair. Her grief has rendered her nearly crazy, and up to this time she has not ceased to utter piteous cries for the return of her husband, not being able to comprehend that he is lost forever. Mr. Merton died at the house of his parents, No. 9 Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park. Paris has certainly lost a charming gentleman and a general favorite, and most probably one of the most useful men upon 'Change. It was destiny, perhaps, but the conscience of one man ought to trouble him. There is one side to this sad story which can hardly be fully appreciated, except by the readers of De Balzac's novels. In reading of poor Merton's death, the ghosts of Du Tillet, Nucingen, Lucien De Rubempré, and many more pass in procession before one's eyes.

MGR. PLANTIER'S OFFENSE.

The *Univers* was suspended for two months for publishing the pastoral letter of Mgr. Plantier. The Bishop was the real culprit. True, the decree says that this act was due to the general tenor of the articles as well as to the documents published by this journal which were calculated to raise diplomatic difficulties. But it is well understood that the real offense lay in publishing the pastoral letter of Mgr. Plantier, which breathed a sort of fire-and-sword spirit against Germany and Italy, and all other enemies of the Church. It is understood that Count D'Arnim was instructed to remonstrate with the French Government against these pastoral letters, on the ground that they excited the German people, at this moment engaged in a local contest with the Church, and roused a war spirit which should be checked in time But it could not be checked if such letters were continued. In France, it was urged, Bishops are officials, and not only under the direction of the State, but paid by it; and hence, in the minds of the multitude, it was impossible to separate the acts of the Bishops from those of the Government. M. de Fourton, it will be remembered, issued a circular note addressed to the clergy, begging them to desist, on patriotic grounds, from any allusion to politics. Mgr. Plantier defied this command, and disobeyed it. But to punish a Bishop is a very serious thing, and probably the Ministry would not have lived twenty-four hours after it. Something had to be done, however, and that speedily, for even if they had to retire the members of the Cabinet could not think of provoking a war with Germany. More than one warning had been given, and M. De Broglie knew that his offense, if unpunished, would be followed by a note from Prince Bismarck which would set the French wild. Has not a man the right to do as he pleases in his own house? Decidedly not if he pleases to grind a hand-organ all night for the purpose of keeping his neighbor awake, or if he pleases to station himself at his window in order to insult his neighbor walking in his garden. But if any one thinks that he can make the French see things in this light, he is quite welcome to try. Fortunately Louis Veuillot, the able champion of the Pope and of the Ultramontanes, came to the relief of the puzzled Minister. He gave the pastoral letter in the *Univers*, and before night the order of suspension was sent forth. Thus things were arranged, a little arbitrarily perhaps, but on the whole very comfortably. Probably no journalist ever suffered martyrdom to more advantage, at least for his neighbors. Everybody feels sorry for M. Veuillot, who is so bitter in his hatreds and so violent against all who do not agree with him, that no reasonable person can fail to like him. This is not at all ironical, for the fact is that the world likes a good hater quite as well as a philanthropist, especially when the former shows an amount of courage and real ability rarely displayed to much advantage by the latter.

THE "SCHERER INCIDENT."

The "Scherer incident" has furnished another scandal. M. Scherer is one of the editors of *Le Temps* and a member of the Assembly for Alsace. He is also, it appears, one of the correspondents of the *Daily News*. This fact has just been discovered. A few days ago a dispatch to the *Daily News*, written and signed by M. Scherer, stated that there was no necessity for pressing the Ministry (French) at this moment, for in the affair of the Orénoque Italy could always find a *casus belli* when she wanted one. The dispatch was seized and sent to the Minister. M. Scherer wrote to say that he was rather proud of this piece of literature than otherwise, and that his object was not to show a foreign nation the means for making a war upon his own country, but to make a war himself upon the Ministry. "I desired," he says, "to inflict a check upon the vacillating policy of the Government." With a quantum of sarcasm M. Scherer asks the Minister what good it did him to stop the dispatch, since he could and did send the same thing by mail a few hours later. To this M. De Broglie:

"The dispatch in question would have for an object, according to your own, the indication to a foreign Government of a sure and easy means for engaging France in another war. You are free, Sir, as you say in your letter to me, to reiterate the same advice in a message by post. I am not able to stop you from so doing. But the public conscience will decide upon the patriotism of such a proceeding."

To this M. Scherer replies in a fiercely angry and very insolent tone, and at the same time sends a letter of two columns to the press, embracing his correspondence with M. De Broglie. So far as the fact is concerned, the *Daily News* could not have been greatly enlightened by such a telegram, which any one of its experienced correspondents would have sent months ago, if at all, and the scandal rests upon a point of ethics. Has a man occupying the position which M. Scherer does the right to act as the correspondent of a daily journal? If the above is a fair test of his calibre, and a fair sample of his news, I should not say that any great amount of harm would be done. The fact has been known for a year or two. It is evident that M. Scherer might be called to sit upon a committee where secrecy would be important; but in his ordinary intercourse, I should say that it was sufficient to have him known as a correspondent to put him on a footing with those who are not Deputies.

THE TRIBUNE'S "TERRIBLE EXPOSURE."

The following are a few quotations from some of the papers in reference to the recent extraordinary threat put forward by the *Tribune*, and its still more extraordinary method of withdrawing the threat. These quotations represent the opinions expressed in a very large number of journals, but considerations of space oblige us to print only a few:

It does not seem to have occurred to the *Tribune* that it would have been more respectable and honorable to withhold mention of its wonderful discoveries until after an investigation had established their authenticity, nor that something is yet due from it to that part of the public whose confidence it still retains, and whose apprehensions of a great national disgrace it has needlessly excited. Decency, perhaps, required it to profess "relief that we are spared the additional disgrace which these fictitious disclosures would have brought upon the country," and to lament the sad condition of public morality which enables a forger to manufacture such scandalous documents "without overstepping the bounds of probability or without shocking the belief of reputable political opponents," from whom came the first assurances of belief in their authenticity; but some expressions of regret might properly be added for the error into which it had been led by its eagerness to be the first to suggest the existence of a new political sensation of the first magnitude. We are of the opinion, also, that, having told so much, the *Tribune* ought to tell the whole story, revealing the nature of the forgery, the methods of its perpetration, and the identity of the "unscrupulous political faction" which uses such villainous means to injure its opponents.—*Worcester Spy.*

They did not know that these charges were true, for they say, "We are unwilling to permit our columns to be used in promulgating papers that must bring such discredit upon the American name, while there is the remotest possibility of our being able to establish their lack of authenticity." Were they sure of their evidence, there would be no reason for a "lack of authenticity," and since they did not know of these things, why say anything about them till they were established or disproved beyond a doubt. Is it the course which an honorable journal would pursue, to hint that there are grave charges against high officials before they have sufficient proof of them to be willing to give them to the public? or was this intended merely as the advertisement of the coming disclosures, when, as in the case of Senator Carpenter, they intended to bring charges which they could not substantiate, and which would be believed by a portion of the community, no matter how prompt or complete the refutation? We think the better portion of even the readers of that paper would prefer, to see a fair, honorable, and honest, than that it should gain such an unenviable notoriety as it is fast winning by pursuing such an unworthy course toward our public men. The fact that the *Tribune* has been scared from this dirty business and makes a half apology of a very awkward kind for the above insinuations is because for ever having printed them.—*Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.*

The New-York *Tribune* has just been engaged in a very mean and dirty piece of business, which has not only failed of the intention to blacken the reputations of leading public men in the nation, but will surely react upon the journal which has made this attempt and met with this failure. The *Tribune*, on Saturday last, heralded with a great flourish the coming of developments which were to implicate disastrously men who, by innuendo, were represented as responsible for gross wrongs and outrages in the National Government. But this large promise was not at all borne out by performance. On Tuesday, the *Tribune* made an elaborate and very weak excuse for the failure to bring out its promised revelations. It confesses that a part of the documents in its possession have been proved to be forgeries, but asserts that the forgeries are wonderfully adroit because of their close agreement with certain known facts. The public confession is made that these inventions are "the work of an unscrupulous political faction, which has taken into its service one of the most expert and wary rascals outside of the State Prison." And thus the *Tribune* lets itself down very deep, without any apparent means of extricating itself. For the better way would have been for the conductor of that journal to have made himself acquainted with the true character of these documents, before giving any promise to the public of forthcoming revelations; and then, when the documents are known to be forgeries, as they are now confessed to be, the *Tribune* should have the manliness to retract the false intimations it has given on their authority, and to say frankly that there is nothing in the graceless *canard.*—*Syracuse Daily Journal.*

The fearful disclosures threatened by the *Tribune* so mysteriously the other day, to which we alluded at the time, have turned out, so it says, to be forgeries. The disappointment of its editors can be better imagined than described. Meantime it is beginning to be hinted that the mysterious threat was only intended for black-mailing purposes—which looks very likely indeed.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle.*

The *Tribune's* sensation paragraph of Saturday appears to have been premature. It claimed to have possession of papers indicating startling corruptions in high places, which "must bring discredit upon the American name." It now says the papers were ingenious forgeries. This fact ought to have been ascertained and saved such a sensational announcement, which, in view of what follows, lays the *Tribune* open to the charge of being hasty and shallow, or the suspicion of having been "seen."—*Syracuse Standard.*

The article alluding to those documents, in which it was declared, in double-leaded emphasis, that they "gravely affected high officials," appeared on Saturday morning. From that time until yesterday morning, the President and Cabinet, and every prominent official, were the objects of the suspicion of every person who read and had confidence in the *Tribune.* Why did it throw out this vague but damaging insinuation last Saturday? Did it then know its documents to be forgeries, and yet could not forego the opportunity to slander Republican officials? Or has it never had any documents? Or did it want to find out what it would be worth to suppress them? Whatever the motive may have been, it was clearly a discreditable one.—*Trenton Gazette.*

But the *Tribune* is in for it now, and, having done so much, cannot well stop short of doing more without inviting suspicion of the disinterestedness of its motives. It has, in this connection, hinted at things about which it must be supposed to have authentic information, and inasmuch as they are of quite as much moment to the public as the destruction of the character of public men, there can be no good excuse for concealing them. For instance, the *Tribune*, which had no scruples about publishing the damning record it supposed it had discovered, for the public good, may do a service hardly less praiseworthy by publishing the "unscrupulous political faction" which attempts to accomplishment of its ends by means so infamous. We should like to know what considerations of public policy prevent the *Tribune* from doing this. * * * What accounts for the *Tribune's* unwillingness "to be placed, even for forty-eight hours, in the position of suppressing a needed disclosure" when it is related to one set of men, and at the same time for its seeming willingness to suppress indefinitely a needed disclosure when it relates to another set? Is this sort of thing what we are to expect of "independent" journals? If so, it would be hard to say in what respect they are preferable to the "partisan press."—*Boston Advertiser.*

MRS. GAINES' SUIT AGAINST MR. CUSHING.

In her suit against Hon. Caleb Cushing Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines describes herself as a resident of Brooklyn, and him as "a citizen of Virginia, residing in the District of Columbia. "The Washington *Chronicle* of Wednesday thus describes the suit: "It appears she employed him in 1860 to argue certain appeals to be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States involving her estate, and he agreed so to do for a fee of $25,000, to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum out of recovery in cases he might argue. A short while after Mr. Cushing wrote to her stating that she was heir to lands in Louisiana, (which she has since learned are worth $75,000,) and that if she conveyed to him the right and title to them he would employ counsel to bring suits before the Supreme Court. She consented, and he employed Louis Janin, since when she has understood no suits have been commenced; and not only that, but she believes that Janin has betrayed her, and sought to deprive her of her property. Still, reposing confidence in Mr. Cushing, she wrote him four letters, and got no answer, which caused her to come here in 1868 or 1869 and look after business for herself. She asked a friend to remonstrate with Mr. Cushing, who replied that he had conveyed already the property to Mrs. Gaines. This further aroused her suspicions, and through the land offices of State and Government she had her titles proved, and when they were about to be confirmed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Cushing and Janin brought all their batteries to bear on the Secretary of the Interior to prevent his signature to the confirmation of her title, Cushing all the while telling everybody that the plaintiff, Mrs. Gaines, had made him a present of the property. Mrs. Gaines then relates that Cushing is a man of wealth, without visible means by which he could acquire so large an amount, and refers, either by intent or accident, to the fact that he is about to leave the United States for an indefinite period, and is hurrying up the Interior Department to issue patents and certificates whereby he may appropriate the property before he goes. She now wants an injunction to restrain him from demanding or receiving any benefits in the case in question until a final hearing is had, without, however, intending to delay Cushing's departure for Spain."

PHILOLOGY.

THE SECRETS OF LANGUAGE.

From a Contributor.

If the verdict of the world in general could be taken upon philology and philologists, the chances are that, decidedly, it would be unfavorable. To the casual observer, and every one is a casual observer who does not observe professionally, the science of philology is simply an excuse for the development of a malicious and bellicose temperament. *Cui bono?* remarks the reader, who has waded through some four columns of angry discussion on the Greek digamma, or on Gaelic infections. And certainly, if what is grubbed up from the past is to have no practical influence on the future, it would be better to let the dead past bury its dead. Of all the ill-advised efforts of philologists, not one is more lamentable than the one set on foot under the auspices of Noah Webster. That the English language abounded in gross contradictions and anomalies was exceedingly true, but these could neither be removed nor improved by introducing a purist style of spelling. Spelling ton t-u-n may have appeared a piece of practical improvement due to the hard good sense of Mr. Webster, but it is difficult to comprehend the consistency of the idea, since many words must remain in the language where o has the sound of u. Son has exactly that sound, and yet Mr. Webster could not change the spelling of that word, because it so happened that the place was already occupied. And in changing the spelling of ton the derivation was forgotten, in the French word *tonneau.* The gross inconsistency of reforming words from Latin derivatives according to their derivations, and reforming those of French origin according to their pronunciation, must strike every candid reader. The fact of the matter is, that Noah Webster attempted a task for which he had but one qualification. He was an intense plodder. But the plodder can only be of service to himself or others when the work which he has to tackle has been carefully arranged by others. Hence Mr. Webster has simply introduced another element of confusion into a language which, long before his time, had been a stumbling block and a despair to the linguistic foreigner.

Those, however, who would really know the measure of the Websterian incompetence, had better first examine his explanations of the secrets of language. There are in every dialect of the Aryan-speaking nations, words which look you in the face scornfully, and challenge you to penetrate the depths of their mystery. Neither cuneiform nor anaglyph have ever been the despair of investigators more truly than such words as allodial, tyrant, barbarian, royal, music, and some others. It has been too much the practice of philologists in past time to trace a word up to a Greek original, and then abandon it as disposed of finally and settled for good. Now that method has been abandoned, because the root-diggers have finally settled that the Sanscrit is truly the fountain-head of the white man's dialect, and they are not satisfied with a halt at a half-way house. And every one who dabbles in the history of the past has come to doubt whether the Greeks ever originated much. They changed things tremendously, but they do not seem to have possessed much creative power. Could the earth tell its secrets as philologists wish that language would, it would be found, very probably, that the noblest efforts of Greek sculpture were founded upon Egyptian models. The scholarly and progressive artists of to-day are satisfied that the Theseus and the Ilyssus were both of them wrought upon that wonderful model of the human form known as the Egyptian Water-carrier. Their architecture has still less claim to be considered original, and their language, copious and redundant beyond living examples, is still far inferior to that great prototype in which the Vedas of the Hindoos were written. These things being so, it is not sufficient to say that barbarian comes from the Greek Barbaroi; music from the muse, a song, afterward a muse; tyrant from turannos; royal from the Latin rex, and so on. We do not want an explanation which gives no new idea. What is required in every definition is the idea which made the word. It is true that there are a number of monosyllables which cannot be traced, and to which the significant term root is very justly applied. But there are others which are not beyond the penetration of the human mind. For example: To take the familiar instance of slang, there is the word spondulix, which, in all probability, is nonsense, the mere froth and effervescence of a silly brain. But the phrase "d'you twig," which seems intolerable slang, is pure Gaelic, and means "Do you understand." The traveler who wanders through Connemara, or some parts of the Scotch Highlands, is often asked, in answer to his questioning, "Tiggum thu Gaelac?" which means "Do you understand Gaelic?" And so it is with roots. There are some which have no beyond; there are others which are simply key-holes. Apply the right key and look; the wards fly back with jarring recoil, the great door grates on its brazen hinges, and the adventurous philologist is admitted into a new and undreamed of chamber of history.

Let us take the word allodial. It does not date from very ancient days, and its proximate origin is from the word allodium, monkish Latin. It was in the first place spelt with only one *l*—alodium—but wisecares of the Websterian stripe, not being able to make head or tail of it, were determined to force a meaning. Webster derives it accordingly from the words *all* and *ost*, ancient German for a jewel, and convertible by the figure "hocus pocus" into the sense of an independent property. Allodial is a law term to describe property held of absolute right, and not by any feudal tenure. Any man who had the instinct of philology would have felt in his bones that the single *l* was the correct spelling, and that the *a* was a negative inflection. The word, indeed, is a pure negative in its meaning. At the time when it first crept into notice the Franks were establishing their forms of feudality and seigneurship. But there existed a body of men who held their lands without owning a seigneur in any shape or form, and there is no contention among authorities that the signification of the term alodial was then—not feudal. The word means, then, not lodial. But what is the signification of lodial? Being on the right track, that is not hard to find. When Clodochy, generally known as Clovis, led his conquering *trust* of Merovingians to the destruction of all that remained of Roman authority in Gaul, somewhere about the end of the fifth century, we find by analyzing the narrative of Gregory of Tours that the trust was as like a Highland clan as it well could be, and that the *duinhe-wassals* of the latter had their representatives in the Frankish *antrustions.* The Franks at that time were purely tribal, and Clovis was simply the chief of the Merovingian *trust.* Just as the *duinhe-wassals* held farms from the head of the clan on condition of being his personal defenders in battle, so it was with the antrustions. But after Clovis has become a Christian, has been crowned King, has robbed the Burgundians and the Visigoths of their fairest provinces, and annihilated the Goths proper under Alaric II., the antrustions are heard of no more under that name, but are called *leudes.* Now, it is quite evident that the word alodium means that the persons who held the land were "not leudes." The leudes were the companions of the Merovingian Kings, and held their lands as a kind of body-guard. It is plain that leudes is a German rendering of a foreign word. The Frankish term for the thing was crystallized in the monkish Latin "antrustion," evidently referring to the *trust*, or clan. Now, all the parties whom Clovis subdued were German, save Syagrius, the Roman Governor whom he drove out of Soissons. The word not being German must, therefore, be either Roman or Gaelic. The latter it certainly is not, because their corresponding word is *duinhe-wassal.* Is there such a word in the Latin language? There is. In a list of officials of the Byzantine Empire mention is made of a *prefectus lydum*, and in various authors of the decadence period references are made to the *genus lytorum*, the *lydus* or *lytus*, the meaning being invariably an agricultural slave. The German rendering of the *y* is *eu*, and lydus becomes leudes. The *leudes*, therefore, were the individuals who, for protecting the King's person in battle and at court, for being his defenders and trusted friends, received grants not only of the lands which the Franks had conquered, but of the people who tilled them. This explanation is corroborated by the Saxon laws, in which the word "lyds" means everywhere a servile tiller of the soil. Nor will it escape the penetration of the reader that the English word *loud* is derived from the same source. Its modern meaning is very different from its ancient, which was simply a peasant, a man uneducated in any sort, a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water.

But all this time we have been looking for the key-hole. We have not applied the key. The word has been traced to its Latin home, but it is evidently a stranger there. The fact is that the word is Slavonic, and means a husbandman. It is not found in the Latin language until the Roman arms have extended over many parts of Europe, but the fact that it is adopted shows that the word was very generally known and was used in many places. And we now begin to comprehend something of the chamber of history into which we are going to be introduced. When the Romans began their career the Cincinnatus who filled his own land and dined off turnips of his own raising was the rule, and not the exception. But as conquest after conquest, for hundreds of years, brought in a ceaseless flow of wealth, the operations of farming were consigned to an agent who superintended the working of the white slaves. Pen almost every farm belonging to a Roman was tilled by a Slave, who, in his own language, was a *Lyd* or husbandman. These unfortunate peoples, who have supplied the language of Europe with every term implying social degradation, were the niggers of antiquity. Tens of thousands every year were brought into the market from the Slavonic countries in Asia Minor and around the Black Sea, from Thrace, from Dacia, from Pannonia, Illyria, and the lands about the Danube. The farmers were called lydi, the domestics servi. And yet the word *serb* is one of the most ancient and honorable in the Aryan tongues, and means "lord." The word serf is derived from the same source, or rather is the same word. The b in Slavonic tongues, as in Sanscrit, is convertible almost at will into v, and one can write Serbia or Servia with equal accuracy, just as in Spanish one can spell vega, a meadow, with a b, as bega, or Havana, as Habana. And in Sanscrit the better spelling of Veda is Beda. But not only were the slaves brought from the countries named and sold in the market just like our friends from Congo and St. Paul de Loanda at the present moment, but there is excellent reason for believing that there were colonies of *Slavons* dotted all over the south of Europe long before the elevation of the Roman nation. And the strong probability is that they also were in a condition of partial or even complete servitude.

We will pursue our Lyds a little further, because we have not yet got a complete idea of the facts that group themselves around that word. Herodotus tells us that there were three nations of Asia Minor, the Carians, the Lydians, and the Mysians, whose boundaries were all marching or neighboring. He endeavors to explain their origin by the fine old Greek method of inventing personages. He says that they derived their names from three brothers—Karos, Mysos, and Lydus. Perhaps the readers of THE TIMES may recall some other authors who have used this remarkable system of ethnography also. The peculiarity about these nations was that all the singing slaves among the nations of antiquity came from them, more particularly from the Mysians and the Lydians. The Carians were the distinguished by the beauty and pleasing manners of the females. All three, however, seem to have been to the conquering races what the Circassians and Georgians have been for so many years to the Turks and Arabs. As philologists of modern times do not accept the Greek method of manufacturing proper names to explain derivations, it may be well to inquire rather more pointedly than did Herodotus into the meaning of these three names—Carians, Lydians, and Mysians. The Lydians are our old friends, the Lyds, who probably called themselves Slaves. But as that word had no generic meaning to the surrounding nations, and as they were purely agricultural, the name of Lydians was rather thrust upon them. The Mysians are also Slavons, the root being the Muj, which was Hellenized into the softer Mis, with the inflection os. Muj is Slavic for a man, and the word still survives in the Russian mouj-ik, the term by which the common people, the Russians proper, are designated. The Carians were probably not Slavons, though Carian is a Slavonic word, but kara means black or swarthy, and the Slavonic people are intensely fair. The word kara will be found now both in Polish and Turkish dictionaries. The Wuzeer, or Vizier, whom Sobieski slew before the walls of Vienna, was called Kara Mustapha, which means Black Mustapha, just as Evan Dhu in Gaelic means Black James. The probability is that the Carians were a mixed race of Slavons and Turans, and their dark hair and dark eyes gained for them the epithet which became for the Greeks a national name. It is almost unnecessary to dilate upon the musical abilities of the Slavonic race. They can do without training what better Germans or Italians can never do. They can improvise the highest kinds of vocal music. The Italian improvisatore is a poet, not a musician; the Russian peasant improvises the music, the words being simply a vehicle as in modern opera. The passionate admiration of the Greeks for recitative may be guessed at from the fact that their first efforts at tragedy were in this direction. They seem to have endeavored to blend the dramatic element which they derived from their Hindu, or rather Aryan, ancestors, with the new powers of song created by the Lydians and Mysians. There can be as little doubt that the word *muse* is derived from the Slavonic word muj as that the native Lydos is our old friend the Lyd. Hence, although Homer uses the term *mousa* for a muse, the word Pierides is almost always used for the Nine, and it evidently is of cognate origin with the Nereids, the Naiads, and the Hiana Dryads. The word *mousikos* shows that the true *mousa* of mousa is a song, or a musical performance, and by all philologic laws the root of that is the Slavon muj. At the same time there is another word derived from muj, and that is mus, a mouse. The Slavonic peoples of antiquity were strong and muscular, singularly well proportioned, and active. But they hated war. They preferred tilling the land in communistic villages in peace and quiet, and they not only hated the idea of governing others, but they even disliked to govern themselves. The Turans, the people with whom they first came in contact, thought they had a mission to govern everybody, and when they proposed to govern the Slavon communities, and to protect them from other Aryan people who liked war, they probably assented with rapture. Let the reader conceive the ineffable contempt with which the serious Greeks must have regarded such ideas. The word muj, which is also muz in Slavic, became a byeword for a creature of the fields that would not fight, and the term, which in Slavic meant a man, was used to designate a mouse, the humblest and most inoffensive of God's creatures. The antithesis has been preserved in other languages. "Beat thee a man or a mouse," cries the Yorkshire rustic when challenging to fisticuffs some rival who has ingratiated himself into the good graces of the hard-handed Philis of the village. "I'm a man, not a mouse," cries the iron manufacturer of Sheffield, in Charles Reade's novel, *Put Yourself in His Place.* And in Latin, when the mountain was in labor, "*nascitur ridiculus mus,*" as if the force of antithesis could no further go. But it may be argued that this might still be, and yet apply to the mouse proper. In that case, however, we should consult a Greek Lexicon, and see the group of filthy, obscene, and lewd words which cluster round the root mus, he will discover that they have nothing in common with a rodent, but much with debased human nature.

Of the Lydians it is only necessary to remind philologists of the measure which went by that name. It was so full of sweet melancholy that tears sprang involuntarily to the eyes on hearing the Lydian airs. Lycurgus dreaded its effect upon his Spartans, but as they were passionately fond of these strains they were permitted to be played only when the Spartans were marching to battle.

And now to sum up. The word alodial and music, which happen to be the only ones we have treated, have revealed to us a state of things which seems incredible. Whatever may have been the opinion of the Greeks with regard to a people that preferred tilling the ground to fighting, we can only believe that it sprang from a warlike nature and an artistic temperament. It seems astonishing that a race so intuitively Christian in feeling should have sold their children, their sons, and their daughters. But if one casts his mind back into the past and conceives the condition of the times the truth will quickly appear. The Slavonic communities were hemmed into small territories by warlike neighbors and prevented from expanding. Their agricultural pursuits and their extreme parity of life had its natural effect in making the race excessively prolific. Had they not got rid of their surplus population in some way, they must, like rats in a trap, have eaten each other at last. There was, indeed, the emigration plan, but their dislike of fighting prevented that. Hence, rather than use the sword, they resorted to selling their flesh and blood into slavery. It is doubtful if many became captives by conquest, though perhaps some may have done so occasionally. But even the most ferocious nations could not sell into slavery nations that would not fight, but offered themselves as voluntary subjects to whoever would govern them. The result of this was that the Slaves became a hissing and a bye-word; they had to do the very thing their souls abhorred. They objected to fight for their liberties, and as gladiators they had to fight against each other. If any one will curiously examine the statues of Roman slaves in an art museum, he will see the Slavonic type faithfully reproduced. That they were not deficient in courage is proved not only by modern history, but also by ancient. Spartacus is a nickname for some Slavonic gladiator whose heroic courage, disdain of death, and insensibility to pain, won for him the nickname of "The Little Spartan." And he and his brethren showed the noble Roman, the celsi Rhamnes, what the despised mouse could do for liberty. Again and again the best blood of the wolf's breed was hurled back from the weapons of the Slavon bondsmen. Again and again the Consular emblems were hurled into the dust. Nor did they triumph over Spartacus and his brothers until by repeated battles all the gladiators had disappeared, and the little army was composed of thieves and robbers. This one protesting flash of Slavon valor showed that the disinclination to arms did not proceed from a craven spirit. In the fullness of time came Christianity, which taught that material progress was nothing as compared to spiritual. What shall it profit a nation to gain the whole world and lose its own soul. Rome, type of material success, went down before the spiritual idea—before the Word made Flesh. Let those who worship material success remember this. With every upward movement of the world toward spiritual things the Slavonic peoples come forward to the front more and more. Should the world go back to its old idols and worship force, they must go back once more to their old isolation. But in vain does Germany seek to Teutonize a people that has kept the bird in its bosom through such horrors as the mind conceives better than the tongue can tell. First born of the Aryan, preserving almost in its pristine purity the language of the Vedas, the Slavon has retained a childlike faith in God, an appreciation of nature, and a brotherly feeling which smack of the golden days of Saturn, *the Saturnia regna.* It may be that when the Slavon has come fully forward, and has interpreted Christ to a listening world the golden age shall be restored.

THE SHORT STORY OF A SUCCESSFUL LIFE.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* says: "Hon. Frederick Smyth, lately Governor of New-Hampshire, and one of the best Governors the Granite State ever had, as well as one of her most successful self-made business men, was once a resident of this city. He began here as porter at the Merrimack House, then kept by Mr. Murdoch, and used to black boots at four cents per pair. He subsequently was employed on the Middlesex Corporation at $8 a month, and he tells with honest pride that the first pair of boots he ever owned with which to go to meeting, were earned on the Middlesex. He was afterward promoted to yard boss on the Tremont at seventy-five cents a day. Having them in a few months accumulated a little money, he went to school, and in due time worked his way up by energy, industry, frugality, and 'faculty' to the Mayoralty of Manchester and to the Pubernatorial chair of his native State. His first visit to the Merrimack House after he threw down his blacking-brush as porter, was in company with his Executive Council as Governor of New-Hampshire."

SENATOR CARPENTER'S LOUISIANA BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Mr. Carpenter's bill to restore the rights of the State of Louisiana commences with a long preamble, declaring that there is no Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Education, or Legislature elected by the legal voters of the State of Louisiana according to the Constitution and the laws thereof; that there is no provision in said Constitution and laws for the election of said State officers before the next regular election to be held in November, 1876; that the said offices are now filled *de facto* by persons claiming to hold them under a pretended, fraudulent, and void canvass of the votes given at the last general election; that a pretended Legislature has been organized in pursuance of illegal orders issued by a Judge of the United States Circuit Court; that the President's proclamation, recognizing the said persons as legal officers of said State, was issued upon the representations of said persons, who it now appears are not legal officers; that the people of Louisiana are in danger of being oppressed and involved in vexatious litigation by acts of the pretended Legislature, and that the public peace in Louisiana is now preserved, and can only be preserved during the existing state of things, at the expense of the United States and by retaining a part of the army in said State. Therefore, the bill provides for holding an election in Louisiana on the fourth Tuesday of next May, for the above-named State officers and for such members of the Legislature as ought to have been chosen on Nov. 4, 1872. The President of the United States is required to appoint some person or designate some officer of the army, not below the rank of Major General, to act as Superintendent of said election. This Superintendent is to appoint two citizens of Louisiana, of opposite political parties, to be State Registers. The registration is to be commenced within twenty days after the enactment of this bill, and to be completed ten days prior to the date of the election. These Registers are required to appoint two Supervisors of Registration, of opposite political parties, in each parish except Jefferson and Orleans, for the former of which there are to be four Supervisors, and for the latter two in each ward. The bill proceeds at great length to prescribe details of registration and election, these provisions being substantially the same as those contained in Mr. Carpen

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 6, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—FOLLIES—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ELENE—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. H. A. Weaver.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE, OPERATIC, AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

KIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE GOOD FOR NOTHING, &c.—The Vokes Troupe.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—COLLEEN BAWN—VARIETIES—Miss Nully Pierls, Mr. White, Mr. Hart, Mr. Harrigan.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTING.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES—PAINTINGS.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.—BAZAAR AND PROMENADE CONCERT.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Miss Emma C. Thursby, Miss Antonia Henne, Mr. Charles Fritsch.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Prof. E. S. Morse—"Locomotion."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The proceedings in full of the recent important Convention of Iron Masters in the City of Philadelphia, will be printed in THE WEEKLY TIMES *of Wednesday, Feb.* 11. *Orders for extra copies will be received at the counting-room, and should be forwarded without delay.*

There seems to be little doubt that the Conservative Party in England will gain a majority, but the balance of power is likely to be held by the Irish Home Rulers. We may then see each party bidding in turns for the support of a new "brass band." In the meanwhile, Mr. GLADSTONE is comforting himself by writing an essay on the "Shield of Achilles," and we may expect a few more pleasing articles from him in *Good Words*. It seems to be pretty clear that neither the Liberals nor the Conservatives will have a very effective working majority in the new Parliament—a state of things which is not always conducive to good government. The bids will be high for the trimmers, and, in the course of that process, principle stands a good chance of being sacrificed.

Perhaps the clearest light that has yet been thrown on the cause of the sudden dissolution of the British Parliament is to be derived from the letter of our well-informed and able London correspondent, "J. H. F." Few men have better opportunities than this correspondent of getting at the secrets of political life, or of estimating the general tone of public opinion in England. In his present letter he describes the difficulties in which Mr. GLADSTONE found himself placed, and the causes which prompted him to recommend the Queen to dissolve Parliament. The letter is a very valuable one at the present moment, and we commend it to the careful perusal of our readers.

The meeting of the Legislature of this State generally involves a good deal of trouble to the inhabitants of various sections of it. The members of the Legislature, so far from protecting public rights, are too often ready to attack them. Property-owners tremble until the Legislature adjourns. This year a determined raid has been made upon Forty-second street, in this City. Seven bills have been introduced for the purpose of constructing railroads through that important thoroughfare. The idea of building an elevated road across Fifth avenue is too wild to deserve a moment's consideration. There is no street so thronged with ladies and children, and an elevated railroad would necessarily be the cause of numberless accidents from frightened horses. And have the property-owners in this street no rights? Must they see a railroad built on the level of their bedroom windows and have no redress? The whole series of bills which aims at the destruction of Forty-second street should be killed forthwith. These bills are one and all simply outrageous.

Mr. STAPLES, of Westport, Conn., writes a letter to us in favor of a declaration by the Government that it will pay gold for all legal tenders on the 1st of July next, and he is apparently under the impression that THE TIMES is not "outspoken" and "fearless" on the subject of specie payments. Our correspondent, if he were a reasonably attentive reader of the paper, would hardly find fault with it on the score of not being "outspoken" as to the finances. We have repeatedly declared that the first and only duty of the Government with reference to its legal-tender notes is to pay them; but we have always thought it safer to provide the gold to pay them with before fixing a date to begin. Our correspondent says the Government, if it would only say that it would pay all notes presented the 1st of July, would not have to retire more than $44,000,000. That may be so, but, unfortunately, it may *not* be so. We must decline to urge the Government to take the risks, even on Mr. STAPLES' assurance. But we have insisted, and shall continue to do so, that it is the business of Congress to provide the gold for the gradual redemption of the greenbacks, and to make such provision immediately.

The Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, discussed the subject of reform of the Revenue laws, and added a number of gentlemen to the committee already appointed to investigate the operation of these laws. Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN, one of the delegates from the Chamber to the National Board of Trade, explained the action of that body, and severely condemned the present system of laws as "intolerable." The subject is one to which we have alluded in general terms in another column. It is exciting a great deal of interest among business men, and Congress should not fail to take action regarding it at the present session. Meanwhile, specific information and well-matured suggestions as to remedies on the part of the merchants will be valuable—much more so, we need not say, than mere denunciation.

A cable telegram announces that 30,000 unemployed workmen in Vienna have petitioned the Government for relief. Austria possesses what some people seem to consider the inestimable boon of an inconvertible paper currency; she has recently passed through the ordeal of a financial panic, and now her working classes are clamoring for bread, though the country has hundreds of thousands of acres of fertile land lying untilled. The United States have also an inconvertible paper currency, and are now passing through an experience similar to that of Austria. Is the coincidence merely accidental, and does it clearly sustain the argument of Senator MORTON and others, that a depreciated currency is a marvelous aid to national progress all over the world?

The bill introduced in the Assembly yesterday by Mr. BLUMENTHAL to create a State Board of Health is one which should be perfected and passed. It appears to be well adapted in some respects to secure that advance in sanitary reform throughout the State which has become a public necessity, but no harm would be done if the proposed board were given power to enforce sanitary regulations in certain cases. Such power should certainly be conferred in regard to prisons and other State institutions. The provision creating a Bureau of Vital Statistics for the State, and providing for an annual report of these statistics and of the sanitary condition of the State to the Governor is one of the most commendable features of the bill. The information to be derived from a report of this kind will be found extremely valuable, as it has been in the States where Boards of Health have been established. The State board proposed by the bill does not supplant or in any way interfere with local boards, except to render them more efficient by general supervision and co-operation. There being many reasons in favor of this measure, and none to be urged against it, the Legislature should not hesitate in the matter.

There should be no delay in passing the resolution now before the Assistant Aldermen to provide other quarters for the North-eastern Dispensary, in order that the building in Fifty-ninth street, which it now occupies, may be turned over to the Fire Department. It was shown on the Stiner inquest that this portion of the City is lamentably deficient in the means of extinguishing fires; and this building, which was constructed for, and really belongs to, the Fire Department, should be used for the engine company which the Fire Commissioners say they are ready to place in it within twenty-four hours after they obtain possession. The dispensary can be accommodated in the immediate vicinity at a trifling cost, and the building it now occupies, having been constructed for an engine-house, should be devoted to its legitimate purpose. The Assistant Aldermen having evidently come to the conclusion that something can be made by opposing the project, have referred the resolution to a committee, with an indefinite time to report. The citizens of the Nineteenth Ward, whose property is in such constant peril from fire because of the lack of engines, should take immediate measures to convince these officials that they have made a mistake in this matter.

SEIZURE OF BOOKS AND PAPERS.

The law which authorizes the seizure of certain books and papers of an importer, and the practice under it, have recently been much discussed in the press and by commercial associations; but the result has been unsatisfactory in the absence of an authentic presentation of the views entertained upon the subject by the Government officers. The reply of Secretary RICHARDSON to the Senate Committee on Commerce, which we published on Monday last, has in a measure supplied this deficiency.

If the Secretary of the Treasury sat in Congress like the Finance Minister of England, and were compelled to answer inquiries, as the latter is, then information in the possession of the Treasury Department, or its opinion as to the practical working of a law, could be promptly obtained, and public discussion could begin at once on adequate data. But under our system it happens sometimes that Congress, and generally the public, deliberate in such matters in advance, or in ignorance, of a statement of the experience and observations of the Executive.

In the present case Secretary RICHARDSON concedes that the law is "open to objection upon constitutional grounds;" that its amendment, so as to avoid danger of being oppressively used, is a measure he deems "of much importance as affecting the administration of the Customs system." He does not say whether, in his opinion, any amendment could remove this constitutional objection to a law which authorizes a forcible seizure of an importer's papers by the Government for use as evidence to convict him of frauds on the revenue. He only recommends the same amendment to prevent abuse of the law as was presented to Congress some time in 1871 by Mr. BOUTWELL, requiring the Collector to make a personal examination and declaration before the complaint and affidavit be presented to the Judge for his warrant. Secretary RICHARDSON makes no other distinct suggestion of amendment, but, in general terms, recommends that the law be so changed as to afford "*due* protection to the rights of private parties."

In a letter addressed by District Attorney BLISS to an evening journal, he states that the present Collector of this port does examine personally each case before it is sent to the District Attorney; and if this examination be thorough the amendment proposed by Secretary BOUTWELL is substantially complied with. But is that sufficient? Is it the "*due*" protection which Mr. RICHARDSON requires? Ought there not to be—even on the theory that any such measure would not be tainted with unconstitutionality—greater safeguards against the inspection of papers not contemplated by the warrant? And ought not the Judge to be empowered and directed by law, before granting the warrant, to first satisfy himself, as the Collector and District Attorney now do, beyond the formal affidavit, that the case is a proper one for such an inquisitorial process?

The Collector is required by law and his oath of office to be vigilant in the prevention, detection, and punishment of frauds on the revenue, and the warrant is one of the instruments therefor which Congress has placed in his hands. If, in any case of suspected fraud, he fail or refuse to apply for and use it, his responsibility is great if the revenue thereby suffer. If, on the other hand, he does employ it, there is much popular criticism, more or less, but not altogether inspired by those who are its victims, or who fear they may be. This ought not to be. And it is to be hoped that, in this matter, as in respect to all the other reforms touched by Mr. RICHARDSON, Congress will act promptly and in a way to satisfy all right-minded citizens. Our importers are a necessary and most useful part of the business and financial life of the nation, and as such deserve great consideration. They transact the business between us and foreign nations which pays the largest part of our revenues. They are, in the main, men of energy, responsibility, and integrity. Their affairs are more intimately and largely connected with the Government at Washington than that of any other class, and for the proper conduct of their business they (as Mr. RICHARDSON intimates) deserve attentive and considerate treatment from those who make, and those who execute, our Customs laws.

THE CITY AND QUICK TRANSIT.

It is time that some definite understanding should be reached about the relations of the local Government of this City to the problem of quick transit. Since the Viaduct Company made their memorable "strike" for five millions of City bonds, the idea that it was part of the functions of this Municipality to engage in the business of building railroads has been industriously promulgated by the promoters of quick-transit schemes. The Directors of the Third Avenue Street Railroad have a modest request before the Legislature to be furnished with $6,000,000 of City money with which to construct an elevated railroad on the east side; the Beach Pneumatic Company have followed up that demand by a bill directing the Controller to guarantee on behalf of the City $10,000,000 of their bonds, to be used in constructing an underground road along the line of Broadway; and now we have the elaborate and carefully-drafted scheme introduced by Mr. EASTMAN, which is open to the same radical objection that it practically throws upon the City the burden of an undertaking which ought and can be carried out by private capital.

The objections to applying Municipal funds to the building of local railroads are numerous. In the first place, to give the City a controlling interest in any or all of the quick-transit schemes now in progress is simply to provide a vast corruption fund to be used by any political oligarchy which can seize hold of it for the purpose of perpetuating their power over the City Government. Any railroad built under such auspices would be constructed on an extravagant scale of expense, and worked with ruinous prodigality. Then this persistent effort to obtain public money for the building of local steam railroads is a certain method of deterring capitalists, either at home or abroad, from taking any stock in such schemes. It seems possible to raise, with tolerable ease, on the London Stock Exchange, capital enough for street railroads in Turkey or in South America. Why should the operation be impossible where New-York is concerned, but for the uncertainty as to whether a private undertaking may not be swamped at any moment by some scheme backed by the entire strength of the City Treasury, and certain to disregard all private interests whatsoever? Apart from such practical considerations, there is the further objection that the City credit is and will for years continue to be, strained to its utmost to provide for the carrying out of public works essential to its growth, and for the liquidation of a still untouched mass of outstanding indebtedness. Still further, the question must be held in abeyance till the people have had the chance this Fall of accepting or rejecting the constitutional amendment, which provides that "No county, city, town, or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association, or corporation, or become, directly or indirectly, the owner of stock in or bonds of any association or corporation, nor shall any such county, city, town, or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness, except for county, city, town, or village purposes."

If the people refuse to take advantage of this very comprehensive prohibition, it will be a proof that the privilege claimed on behalf of several quick-transit corporations is at least open to discussion. If they affirm it, the question ought to be held as settled forever. Pending its submission, the Legislature ought not to allow itself to be dragged into discussing any plan which would be vitally affected by the acceptance of this amendment. Until the people who will be called on to pay the money have had the chance of recording by their votes their willingness to approve of the novel form of taxation involved in grants to City railroads, all legislation designed to anticipate their verdict is necessarily premature. Such needful extensions of the privileges granted by existing charters as public interest requires, may fitly be granted this season, but unless there is some private corporation not only ready to take a charter, but to deposit a solid guarantee that they will proceed with the work, we fear that the present Legislature can do but little to help the City of New-York to rapid transit.

The Greenwich Street Elevated Road has the distinction of being the first to extend the slightest measure of public relief without asking for a cent of public money. The application by the Beach Pneumatic Company for City aid seems like a confession of inability to push, by the aid of private capital, their long-talked-of bore any further than Chambers street. They also ought to be led to understand that the time for obstructive charters has passed, and that if they wish to keep what they have, another year must not be spent in waiting for something to turn up.

The monstrous proposal of the Third Avenue Directors will, we trust, be quietly killed in committee, notwithstanding the questionable claim it may have to attention in being championed by "HANK" SMITH and a "veteran politician" who is credited with great personal influence over the Governor. Mr. EASTMAN'S bill, however well-meant, is, we fear, hardly open for detailed discussion, because of its radical blunder in opening the way for City aid. Certain obvious objections will be urged to its proposal to enable the Mayor to offer a prize of $50,000 for the best plan for a local railroad, and to its manner of dragging the Judges of the Supreme Court into executive positions entirely repugnant to their offices. For the present, at least, it is not by the introduction of new schemes in the Legislature that any better prospect will be secured to this patient community of getting relief from the tyranny, obstructiveness, and inconvenience of the street-car system, and of satisfactorily solving the problem of quick transit. The Legislature can provide that the people who have got charters be strictly held to their bargain by heavy penalties, if need be, but there, we suspect, the matter must rest for at least another year.

THE END OF A LITTLE WAR.

It is about a year ago since the warlike African tribe of Ashantees attacked the British settlements on the west coast of Africa, lying between Sierra Leone and the equator. In 1824, and again in 1863, the British had come in conflict with the Ashantees, so that the war just ended is the third of its kind during the present century. The immediate cause of the late "unpleasantness" between her Britannic Majesty and the valiant King COFFEE-CALILLI is somewhat obscure. It seems to be connected, however, with the cession of several minor settlements on the Gold Coast by the Dutch to the British Government. The Hollanders were in the habit of paying his Majesty of Ashantee an annual subsidy, partly for recruiting their negro regiments from his captives taken in war, and partly for the purpose of securing his good will. The British refused to continue this payment, and were further obnoxious to King COFFEE on account of the protectorate which they exercised over his hereditary enemies the Fantees. The sable monarch, therefore, intimated that he had sworn to drive the English into the sea, and, with his 50,000 warriors, came at one time pretty near the performance of his threat.

What was begun by a few boat-loads of marines and blue-jackets, aided by some native policemen and negro troops, has been ended by Sir GARNET WOLSELEY at the head of a little army, sustained by an unusually elaborate commissariat and hospital service. The dreaded climate has not made very serious inroads upon the European troops; their advance has been, as in Abyssinia, rather a question of engineering than of fighting, and the British arms have again been covered with glory, at the trifling cost of some $5,000,000. Now that the British have got Ashantee, the question will have to be solved what to do with it. The end of the campaign, as arranged by Sir GARNET WOLSELEY, is not exactly what public opinion in England expected it to be. The *Economist*, the organ of British finance, is not a journal given to sensational writing, but on the departure of the present expedition this was how it defined the necessities of the case: "It is indispensable to do the work swiftly, thoroughly, and once for all—that is, to destroy the Ashantee power as completely as that of King THEODORE was destroyed, to liberate the King's subject tribes, to take Coomassie, and to destroy forever the prestige, or, if possible, the existence, of the Ashantee power." The *Economist* adds, "All may be thrown away by an imprudent treaty." * * "There should be no treaty at all with any Ashantee chief beyond a distinct agreement that he is to obey orders when received from the Governor General."

We fear Sir GARNET WOLSELEY'S failure to burn the collection of negro huts which King COFFEE calls his capital, will not be appreciated as it deserves by a belligerent British public, and Mr. GLADSTONE'S Administration will have to answer not only for going to war without the permission of Parliament, but for concluding the war without a proper complement of the slaughter demanded by the newspapers. The indemnity of $1,000,000 will hardly come in time to aid the Government in paying the expenses of the war out of the revenue of the year, and altogether the expedition which has been talked and written about with nauseating fullness will be voted as having come to a very tame conclusion. Whatever be the precise terms imposed on King COFFEE, it is clear that the Gold Coast must become henceforth the seat of several British garrisons. The Fantees have proved to be most miserable cowards, and nothing save the presence of a force sufficient to overawe the Ashantees will be likely to prevent them breaking out again.

THE DEAD-LOCK OF INDUSTRY IN THE CITY.

The problems of pauperism and labor do not by any means solve themselves in our City; in fact they seem no nearer a solution than before the panic. We chronicled yesterday three events characteristic of the crisis. A little girl was arrested in Newark for stealing three loaves of bread. She gave as defense that she was supporting a starving family of brothers and sisters, and that, being utterly unable to earn their bread, she had resorted to this theft. The investigations of the court confirmed her pitiful story. In this City an able-bodied young man was said to have attempted to commit suicide because he could find no work, and was ashamed to beg.

On the other hand, an important body of workmen, the cap-makers, struck yesterday for an advance of 125 per cent. in their wages, and another numerous and well-paid body, the stair-builders, have attempted, apparently with success, to force all the workmen of the trade to labor but eight hours per day; in one case, compelling the employers to reduce their hours from nine to eight hours; or, in other words, forcing up the rate of wages more than eleven per cent.

It is notorious in the building trade that so firm are the men in requiring the eight hours, that contractors now seldom make anything in their jobs, and building has mostly come to a standstill. Few capitalists can afford to put up houses at the present prices of labor. A large real estate broker said recently that he had never known so few new houses offered for sale. Business everywhere in the City is still very stagnant. The employing classes are poor, and the employed keep up the demands for high wages and short hours which they urged in the full tide of successful trade. Even a trade like that of the tailors, which contains so many families receiving charity from the community, is found contributing, through its "Protective Union," $400 for the families of the men arrested for the Communistic riot in Tompkins square.

Now, we have nothing to say against artisans urging, in every legitimate way, their claim to eight hours' labor. But when they urge such a claim in a season when every employer's income is cut down more than twenty per cent.; when they threaten (as did the stair-builders) not "to handle stone-work dressed outside of the City under ten hours' labor;" and then when some of them are willing to depend upon the assistance of public charity, we consider their claim as misguided and injurious. They are simply taking bread from their children's months. They are giving up labor when labor is food for their families. Capital will withdraw from many branches of City manufacture if this state of things continues. We shall have a great deal of our industrial work done in the suburbs and country round about, where men are willing to work ten hours or take less wages.

The community, too, must be warned that, to a certain degree, it is aiding the workmen to hold out against the employers. Thousands of families of men who will not work the ten hours or accept any reduction of wages, are now supplied with coal by the City and with food by the charitable. Charity is sustaining strikes. This is an evil, however, difficult to correct. A kind-hearted community like this cannot see young children thieving to keep themselves from starving, or young men committing suicide because they can find no work. We must help the needy. The thing needed is great discretion by the agents of the "Out-door Relief Department," the "Association for the Relief of the Poor," and other charities for adults, so that their benefactions may not go to able-bodied men who can work, but will not. The preference in all charitable distribution should be given to the widows, deserted women, young children, and the old, sick, and helpless.

Then our employers should show a little spirit and combination. Why do they not come forward and offer work at reduced wages? Let some master-builders and contractors advertise for a certain number of workmen at fixed wages. If they cannot secure them here, let them import them from the rural districts. We shall have then, at least, one important branch revived on the new scale of prices. If this dead-lock continue, Spring will find industry as stagnant as it is now, the workmen as poor, and the capitalists as inactive, and employers, dreading the future, but doing nothing to revive trade. Who will show some sense and spirit in the crisis?

A STREET-CAR LOTTERY.

The lottery principle has been made use of to lend a factitious attractiveness to all sorts of unmerchantable articles, from suburban water-lots down to prize candy, and the "journal founded by HORACE GREELEY." There are yet living people who mourn in perennial sackcloth and ashes the inexplicable weakness which once led them to sacrifice their self-respect, and peace of mind to the fatal fascinations of the strawberry plant, or the delusive charms of the early bulb. Even the hearty repentance manifested in a transfer of their subscriptions to THE TIMES has not sufficed altogether to erase the humiliation of that painful indiscretion. Only the other day, an ingenious merchant of Philadelphia was cut short on the very high road to fortune by means of a similar scheme. He had persuaded the simple-minded youth of that thriving city that he could afford to sell them a stick of candy for five cents, and throw in a hundred dollar bill to boot. The scheme combined pleasure with profit to a degree that in this vale of tears is seldom realized. Almost everybody likes candy, and everybody, without exception, likes hundred dollar bills, and the shop of this saccharine philanthropist could hardly contain the throngs that came to deal with him. The candy went off like magic, but the hundred dollar bills were not forthcoming, and Philadelphia sacrificed its dimes and its digestion for nothing. Then, the authorities, always incapable of appreciating true merit, interfered, and clapped this unlucky operator into jail.

These are some of the devices by which impecunious genius has appealed to the general love of speculation. The temptation of getting something for nothing, even though it be only a strawberry plant, is so strong that for the sake of it people are willing to buy an article they do not want, and which is possibly, indeed, presumptively worthless. Probably no more unique application of the principle has ever been made than on the plan devised by the Constantinople Tramway Cab Company to secure custom for their unfamiliar vehicles. Every passenger receives from the driver a numbered slip corresponding to a lottery which is drawn every ten months, and from which various prizes are dispensed to fortunate holders. Reflecting on the utterly unmitigated horrors of the "middle passage" in our street cars, it is impossible to repress a sigh of envy at reading that the holder of No. 51,547 carried off at the last drawing a prize of £20. That would be a moderate compensation for a ride in a Third avenue car on a rainy evening from the City Hall to Yorkville. But the only prizes drawn in that conveyance are, unhappily, of a very different and much less agreeable description.

The Constantinople plan, however, has other merits besides that of amusing or enriching its patrons. It also serves as a check upon the honesty of the drivers, "as the books from which the numbers are drawn have corresponding counterparts, and passengers have an interest in preserving the tickets given to them." This is a contrivance which will be intelligible to stockholders in our own car lines. The ingenuity of peculation has hitherto found means to elude all their safeguards. Even the trusty punch has been made to yield up its secrets, and to betray its trust. Why not have a Constantinople lottery, with prizes graduated from a seat in the Legislature, we will say, to a large cake of soap embellished with a portrait of the President of the road? The idea would be sure to prove popular, and the sensibilities of stockholders would not be so often distressed at the sight of cars comparatively empty, that is to say, carrying not more than two or three hundred passengers apiece.

BOY-TRAPS.

In proportion to the amount of skating done, the number of fatal accidents which have occurred thus far this Winter through treacherous ice is doubtless greater than it has been in any one year during the past decade. The bereavements to parents deprived of promising youths in this way, always hard to bear, have this year been even more trying. It is sad enough to have one member of a family removed in the manner described, but when two, three, or four members are lost at the same time, the grief is too intense for description. Several of the cases reported since the first frost of the season have been of this nature. Of course it is anything but consolatory to think that much, if not all, of these so-called skating accidents could have been prevented if men were less selfish, and had a little more regard for the safety of their fellow-beings. It might be difficult, for example, to prevent the adventurous small boy from secretly testing the strength of the ice on the rivers and large lakes, but the small lakes, the ponds and stagnant pools should, at least, be so protected as to render it impossible for him to risk his life upon them. Year after year we have been hearing of the dangers of such places, and of the lives that have been lost through the criminal negligence of the owners, but we have rarely heard of instances in which such owners have voluntarily either caused safeguards to be erected, or have adopted the simplest and most inexpensive means to caution skaters. Before the open lots of this City became so valuable as they now are, there were many narrow escapes from drowning in them. There are still some stagnant pools up town that are in a dangerous condition, but not quite so much so as they might be if the water were deeper than it is.

Jersey City, Hoboken, and Brooklyn abound with these boy-traps. A great many are so deep that a person falling through the ice upon them would be almost certain to drown. On the 23d of December last, by the merest good luck, seven children, boys and girls, escaped death by drowning while sliding on the ice formed upon what is known as the Mill Creek at Jersey City. They had fallen through, and were struggling in the water when two brave young fellows, in passing, noticed them, and by the aid of planks succeeded in rescuing all. An effort made to save a number of boys upon a pond near Pottsville, Penn., a short time previously, was not quite so successful. Three were drowned. Among all the cases this year, with, perhaps, a single exception, the most deeply affecting was that which recently occurred in Brooklyn. Three boys, while skating on one of the stagnant pools which are so numerous in the outskirts of the city, broke through the ice and were drowned. Two were brothers, one ten years old, and the other a few years younger. It would, of course, be impossible to measure the extent of the affliction caused by the death of these boys. The sympathy of the residents of the neighborhood was very strongly manifested. The kindly feeling and indignation of the residents, however, we are sorry to say, went for nothing, owing to the peculiar ideas of the persons who served on the Coroner's jury. In spite of the suggestions of a more than ordinarily clear-headed Coroner, they persisted in having it recorded as their verdict that if the drowned boys had been the sons of Aldermen a law would very soon be found for the punishment of the persons guilty of leaving the stagnant pools unprotected. The jurors, there is no doubt, meant very well, but notwithstanding that, as will be readily seen, they only succeeded in making themselves ridiculous. If they had brought in a verdict against the property-owners as owners, the Coroner might have been able to do something. As it was, his duty ended with the permit for burial.

The frost of the past few days has made the stagnant pools in the neighborhood of this City comparatively safe for the present, but when the thaw comes, and the ice thins off, the danger of drowning will be just as great as ever unless something can be done in the meantime to prevent the boys from skating upon them. Measures looking to this end ought to be taken immediately, not only in New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey, but everywhere throughout the country where there is any danger. If there are laws in existence for the punishment of persons who fail to fence in the boy-traps in question, they should be enforced without loss of time; if there are not, the sooner they are made the better.

THE STANLEY-COLT LITIGATION TO BE RENEWED.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 5.—It is stated that the Stanley-Colt lawsuit is soon again to appear in the courts. It involves property to the amount of $3,000,000, and Mr. Ezra Stanley, of Waltham, Mass., his brother Frederick, of Vermont, and a sister, are said to be the rightful owners of this property by the will of William Stanley, proven and approved Jan. 9, 1767. A clause in this instrument reads thus: "I, William Stanley, give and decree the whole of my real estate (except, &c.,) unto the South Ecclesiastical Society, in the town of Hartford, to be and remain to the use and benefit of said society and their successors forever, provided that said real estate be not hereafter sold or disposed of." The estate consists of 128 acres, of which 18 acres were purchased in 1850 by Samuel Colt, of Hartford. In 1859 Mr. Stanley commenced a suit to obtain this property, and after seven years' contention Judge Nelson decided the case in favor of the Stanley heirs, but afterward reversed his decision. The Stanleys now propose to renew the fight.

ENGLAND.

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT—GLADSTONE'S ADDRESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1874.

The people of London are still rubbing their eyes over Mr. Gladstone's marvelous manifesto in this morning's papers, and I suppose a good many other eyes were similarly being rubbed up and down the country wherever this extraordinary document has been flashed by telegraph. The Conservative papers call it a Ministerial *coup d'état*; and undoubtedly, to say the least, the *coup* is strange and sensational. The resolution to dissolve Parliament at once has taken everybody by surprise, and most of all Mr. Gladstone's own followers. When the news first reached the Reform Club last evening it was received with general incredulity. Toward the end of the Autumn Liberal members certainly felt very uneasy, and rushed down to their constituents and made all the necessary preparations for an election. The return of the Solicitor-General now Attorney-General for Taunton was supposed, however, to have broken the spell of defeat which had hitherto lain in all Ministerial candidates, and to have exorcised the evil spirit of Conservative reaction. It was understood that all danger of a dissolution was over for at least a year; sitting members and candidates tacitly agreed upon a truce, dispersing to all parts of the world, and active electioneering operations were suspended. You can understand, therefore, the shock of alarm and dismay that Mr. Gladstone's effusion has produced among the party. If a bomb-shell had suddenly descended in Trafalgar square, and had sent Sir Edwin Landseer's lions flying through the air, one up Pall Mall, another down Parliament street, and the other two respectively over the National Gallery and Northumberland House, it could hardly have produced greater consternation than the news of to-day. Any enemy of the Premier who desired to gratify his malice by hearing all the evil things that are said of him, could not do better than spend an hour or so in the corridors of the Reform Club, and listen to the invective, not loud but deep, with which the mention of his name is received. If the enemy chanced to drop into the Carlton next day, he would be disagreeably perplexed to find that the head of the Government was spoken of in almost a friendly manner. There will, of course, be an indignant protest from the opposition against the trickery and stratagem of a sudden dissolution; but I should say that the secret fear on that side is that the Treasury bench has been delivered into their hands. Anyhow, as far as first impressions can be gathered, I should say that the manifesto of this morning has produced depression among the friends, and exhilaration among the opponents, of the Ministry. How far these impressions will be justified by the elections is, of course, another question. Still, I think there is considerable adroitness in Mr. Gladstone's policy.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE CABINET.

In the first place, however, it should be noted that, whether Mr. Gladstone's move is wise or not, it was really the only one open to him. The Cabinet came together in November in a very bad frame of mind. The elections of the recess had been dead against them, and the "change corners" of the Ministry in regard to their respective offices had only produced ridicule and humiliation. To add to the general discomfort there was one in their midst who made himself agreeable pretty much after the fashion of the hedgehog to whom the snake offered the hospitality of its hole. The invitation to Mr. Bright to return to the Ministry was Mr. Gladstone's own idea. Mr. Gladstone held that he was bound to find room for Mr. Bright as soon as his health was restored. Mr. Childers was willing to make room for him and the other Ministers, though, doubtful of the wisdom of the step, did not care to oppose it. Unfortunately, Mr. Bright came back in a very unhappy frame of mind, angry with everybody and dissatisfied with everything, and bent upon exercising on a member of the Cabinet all the privileges of an independent, irresponsible politician. It is obvious that if every Cabinet Minister were to assume the same right of speaking out, without the slightest reference to his colleagues, which Mr. Bright not only assumed, but acted upon, the unity of the Cabinet would at once come to an end. It is equally obvious that one Minister cannot be permitted to enjoy a monopoly of confidence at the expense of the rest. Mr. Bright, whose memory had, unfortunately, been disordered by his malady, took upon himself not only to compromise the Government as to the future, but to misrepresent its action in the past, and the corrections to which he had to submit added to the general irritation produced by his presence in the Cabinet. Mr. Lowe and Mr. Bright represent the two opposite poles of the political magnet, but Mr. Gladstone, with characteristic simplicity and ignorance of human nature, thought he could reconcile them.

THE CAUSES OF THE DISSOLUTION.

After his vigorous and emphatic declarations in 1865, Mr. Lowe could not honestly agree to an extension of the county franchise to ignorant laborers, or to the demands of the trade-unionists to be exempted from the operation of the Criminal law in regard to molestation and intimidation. Mr. Bright, who is a carpet manufacturer, has no particular sympathy with trade-unionists, but he has set his heart on the enfranchisement of agricultural laborers as a means of striking at his pet hatred, the land-owners. Mr. Gladstone has also committed himself to this measure, but he could not oppose the majority of his Cabinet. All Cabinet debates are, of course secret, but I believe that Mr. Gladstone's colleagues may be ranged in two divisions. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Aberdare, Lord Hallfax, Mr. Lowe, Lord Hartington, and Mr. Forfescue hold pretty well together in resisting rash meddling with the Land laws and the immediate extension of the franchise to the laborers. Lord Granville, Lord Kimberley, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Cardwell represent the middle party, disposed to temporize, if not to compromise. Mr. Bright, Mr. Forster, and Mr. Stansfeld compose the extreme Left, as it would be called in France; but as Mr. Bright originally opposed the entrance of Mr. Forster and Mr. Stansfeld into the Cabinet, and has since endeavored to get Mr. Forster ejected, there is not much love lost in this triumvirate. It will be observed that there are six Cabinet Ministers on the Right, three on the Left, and four in the Middle. These groups do not invariably vote together on all questions; but they indicate pretty nearly the general balance of the Cabinet, and this balance tends in the direction of moderate views. The meditations of the recess did not improve matters, and the first Cabinet Council of the new year on Monday last showed that the divisions of the Ministry had rather widened than otherwise. Mr. Gladstone was confined to his bedroom by "irritant bronchitis," an illness which always prostrates him; the Duke of Argyll was also absent, being laid up at Inverary with gout. The absence of the Premier may, perhaps, have encouraged a somewhat sharp interchange of opinions, which even Lord Granville's oily blandness could not smooth; at any rate, the impression that appears to have been produced on the minds of Ministers was that they could not work together for any specific measure of importance.

THE LAST STRAW.

On Wednesday Mr. Gladstone, still rather in a state of physical collapse, received a deputation of agricultural laborers, and made

an evasive speech, to the effect that he thought there were good reasons why they should have votes, but that public opinion was not yet ripe for it. Yesterday there was another council, which was attended by all the Ministers, and which remained sitting late into the afternoon. It was found to be altogether hopeless to unite the Ministry in a vigorous programme; and it was obvious that a weak programme would be a provocation to attack. It is not enough for Mr. Gladstone to baffle his enemies; his hardest task is to hold together his friends. He saw clearly enough that, unless he could meet Parliament with a sensational bill of fare, the meeting would be highly unsatisfactory, since moderation in policy would alienate a great many of his supporters, while it would certainly not avert or soften the criticism of opponents. It was, therefore, impossible to begin the session without a secession from the Cabinet on one side or the other. But an alternative remained, and that was the dissolution of Parliament. This was proposed by Mr. Gladstone, and was unanimously agreed to, though not without some hesitation. This step had many recommendations. The reconstruction of the Cabinet last August had weakened instead of strengthening it, for it amounted to an acknowledgment of failure. Another reconstruction—this time involving the loss of an important section of the Ministry—would have been simply fatal. The measure which the Government would have to propose would be discredited beforehand. On the other hand, a dissolution postponed the crisis, and also promised guidance from the collective opinion of the constituencies. Whether a measure is good or bad, it can only be carried if there is a majority in its favor; and a general election will help to show how far a majority can be counted on for the proposals of the Government. Accordingly Parliament is to be dissolved at once, and the new Parliament will be elected in three weeks, almost before the country has recovered from its surprise. Yesterday's sitting of the Cabinet was unusually protracted, and it was late in the evening before Mr. Gladstone's manifesto reached the newspapers. The secret has been well kept, for the simple reason that it was not known to the members of the Cabinet until they came together, and that the friends of the Government learned it only at the same time as its enemies.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Gladstone's address is not only startling in the suddenness and unexpectedness of its appearance, but in itself. Three columns of solid reading form rather a lengthy communication even from a Prime Minister to his constituents. The style is characteristic, verbose, tortuous, involved, and clumsy. It is full of vague, sesquipedalian phrases, which supply no specific information, and yet extend far beyond the question of the moment. The substance of the manifesto may be compressed into a few words. The authority of the Government in Parliament has, we are told, sunk below the point necessary for the due defense and prosecution of its measures and policy; and this can only be restored, if at all, by a general election. Mr. Gladstone suggests that the Government has been weakened by the Conservatives refusing to take office, so that "one party only could govern, and must, therefore, govern without appeal;" but it is difficult to see how a Government should be ruined by being made impregnable. The real reason why the Government has lost ground is that it is distrusted. It is significant that in referring to the future Mr. Gladstone speaks "rather as a member of a party than as a member of a Cabinet." If he had faced the House of Commons at once he would have had to explain exactly what he was prepared to do. In his manifesto he glides over the ground with such phrases as these: "With regard to one or two points"—in the Education act—"calculated to create an amount of uneasiness out of proportion to their real importance or difficulty, I do not doubt that the wisdom of the renovated Legislature will discover the means of their accommodation." And again, "The laws respecting the transfer, the descent, and the occupation of land; the laws respecting game; the laws respecting the sale of spiritous liquors; the laws affecting the relations between employed and employer; the laws of rating and of local Government, are among the subjects likely to come in turn under the notice of the new Parliament. In some of these matters there is, in my judgment, room for extensive improvement, and they all, I trust, will be dealt with in a spirit of impartial justice." Mr. Gladstone is also able to substitute general promises for a specific budget. He thinks that an effort should be made to repeal the income tax, and also to give "the general consumer some marked relief in the class of articles of popular consumption"—in other words, untaxed tea and sugar; but he carefully avoids going into particulars.

MR. GLADSTONE'S TROUBLES.

It will be seen that there were two reasons which impelled Mr. Gladstone to dissolve. In the first place, he could not frame the sort of programme he wanted without a split in the Cabinet; and in the next place, he could not produce his measures in Parliament without disclosing precisely what they were. By a dissolution he gets over both these difficulties. He substitutes phrases for bills, and orders the country to buy a pig in a poke. Another circumstance which probably had some influence on his mind was the movement which was to be directed against his own right to sit in the present House of Commons, on account of his not having resigned when he took a new place of profit under the crown. He escapes the humiliation of an adverse decision by going to his constituents along with the rest of the House. The Government will also have the advantage of avoiding all discussion and questioning in regard to the Ashantee war and other subjects. On the whole, then, as a matter of tactics, there is a good deal to be said in favor of Mr. Gladstone's move; and, on reflection, the Liberals, who are, I presume, so much annoyed, will see this. But it is very doubtful whether, after all, the advantages thus sketched will save the Government.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

There was a very feeble and fitful illumination last night in town, in honor of the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage. The poor and widely dispersed jets of gas only made the general darkness more visible. There is no disguising the fact that it is not a popular marriage. The Duke himself, for some reason, has never acquired popularity—one reason probably being the fact that he accepted handsome presents when traveling in Australia, and gave very poor gifts in return, for which he charged the country heavily. But the most substantial ground for the unpopularity of the marriage is the feeling that Russia is bent upon designs which, sooner or later, will bring her into collision with England, and that it is not desirable that one of the Queen's sons should be the son-in-law of a monarch with whom this country is pretty certain to go to war. It is said that the Duke and Duchess will spend four months every year at Coburg—as a sort of half-way house between London and St. Petersburg, that they will pay an annual visit to Russia; and that the rest of their time will be passed in England. It is believed that in the midst of the marriage festivities, and with all the joy-bells ringing in their ears, the Russian and English Governments have just been engaged in a very sharp diplo[illegible]

S. N. P.

FOR CHARITY'S SAKE.

BRILLIANT SCENE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE GREAT BALL OF THE SEASON—THE ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL.

The Academy of Music seems destined to a duration of brilliant variety. When opera is not in the ascendant, the balls of the season flourish with profuse splendor, and when they in their turn languish, or when any lapse occurs in their order, the chances are that operatic entertainment in some shape or other again holds sway. The building, at all events, appears to be the chosen temple of gayety and fashion, and certainly gayety and fashion seem in no way disposed to desert their shrine, or to turn from their ancient worship to a more modern homage. Last Saturday an English Opera Company was singing at a matinée performance to, of course, a fashionable audience, and last night the splendid theatre was again a superb ball-room, wherein the *ton* of New-York society assembled. The charity ball in aid of the Nursery and Child's Hospital furnished the motive, and to say this is to indicate in a sufficiently definite and distinct manner that what is presumed to be the great fashionable reunion of the season took place. The pretty general concession that the charity ball is the first social event of the New-York season needs no elaboration here. Society, it appears, has so decreed it, and society sanctions its own decrees by the amplitude of its patronage. Then, again, the motive and purpose of the ball are always present and heathfully temper its festivities. It is especially an occasion when fashion responds to the gentle suasion of charity, and in its own regal way, amid a blaze of light and color, and a certain confusion of magnificence, performs a deed as truly generous as if it were cloaked by some austere seeming. Why, it may be fairly asked, need charity for ever seek dark corners and perform its ministrations by stealth? May it not be as well to bring it within a full glare of light now and then, if it were only for the emulation which may grow out of the proceeding? However these things may be, it shone queenly enough last night, and wasn't the least abashed in something not very far removed from "the broad light of the garish day," and amid the usual glitter of jewels, and rustling of silks, and strains of music, and perfume of flowers, and in fact in the very centre of the effervescence of fashion. All New-York which claims to be of the *élite*, was there, of course. For a time, however, the aspect of the ball was pretty much as if it were not going to be exceptionally successful. The arrivals in the earlier part of the night were slow, and when Gilmore's Band played the opening promenade march, there were not very many more than twenty couples ready to make the circuit of the room. Then, when Lander's Band summoned the dancers together, very little more than half of the room was occupied. This inauspicious state of things, however, soon changed. From about 10:30 o'clock until midnight the equipages which are wont to carry fashionable people about when they go abroad rolled up to the door of the Academy in unbroken succession, and in a little while the ball-room had as many occupants as could conveniently perform the intricate evolutions of the dance within its precincts. The management must have depended a good deal on the brilliance of the attendance which they anticipated for the general aspect of the ball-room. At all events, they were not profuse in the matter of decorations. Possibly, however, a better reason for this course will be found in the fact that the ball being for a charitable purpose, it was deemed desirable to divert as little of the funds as possible from the object which they were intended to subserve. There were, at all events, no decorations beyond some vases of flowers which were distributed through the building. The room, however, had one new feature in the shape of a pretty piece of landscape painting at the stage side of the building, which was substituted for that usually in use. It represented a lake of peculiar stillness surrounded with mountains, mountains, too, which were "wooded to the peak," and in which possibly an imaginative person might discover "lawns and winding glades high up like ways to heaven." This piece of landscape painting was the still back ground against which the life and gayety of the ball-room moved. There have been many balls in the Academy decidedly more picturesque in their *ensemble* and livelier and brighter in color. This is especially true of regimental festivities, where the multiplicity and contrast of uniforms give variety to the scene. But there have been none at which the toilets of the ladies were of such richness and beauty. They were of all kinds, and at once challenged your admiration and defied your judgment and scrutiny. There were toilets of luxury, and, possibly, toilets of inconvenience, but in any case they were of great beauty and of tantalizing elaboration. Their intricate mysteries were not to be understood by the uninitiated, but for the benefit of those who are conversant with such matters some details will be found appended.

The contagion of the dance being necessarily a feature of every ball, it is a matter of some importance that the music which prompts and guides the merry measures should be of the best kind, and furnished by approved musicians. This matter was carefully looked to, and when the baton of the orchestra was intrusted to Mr. Lander it was properly assumed that it was in safe hands. Again, if people cannot dance without good music, would it not be also too much to expect that they could promenade to their satisfaction? Might not an abrupt or harsh measure disturb the languid elegance which is supposed to be the great attribute of a graceful promenader? That no dire mishap of this kind might occur, the promenade music was intrusted to the excellent band of Mr. Gilmore. Well, between dance and promenade the hours flew pleasantly. Those who did not join in the dance occupied for the most part the surrounding boxes, and formed, in no uncomplimentary sense, an excellent setting for the moving picture within. There is just another matter of some importance. A caterer was, of course, wanted, and who but Delmonico could officiate in this capacity when fashionable New-York desired its supper. As to the labors of the several committees, they seemed to have been abundant and arduous, but these matters, as well as the more minute details of this fashionable event, will be found recorded below.

SCENES FROM THE BOXES.

The scene as viewed from the boxes was a most enlivening and attractive one. There before the spectator, in a magnificent hall, brilliantly lighted and decorated with natural flowers, was an assembly comprising the cream of New-York City. The life of the picture, of course, constituted its main charm, for without the whirl of the dance and the ever-recurring intermixture of color, elegance and variety of dress would have been deprived of a great deal of its attraction. The "solemn black" which holds unconquerable sway over the evening costume of gentlemen, did not enjoy a complete monopoly last night, for here and there a naval or military uniform gave relief to the eye, and reminded the beholder that on every festive occasion the inevitable "swallow-tail" is not to have it all its own way. The scene about midnight, when all the company may be said to have assembled, was most inspiring. No one who witnessed it could fail to be influenced by the merry strains of the band, the graceful movements of the dancers, the taste, elegance, and variety of the dresses, and the costliness and brilliancy of the diamonds and other ornaments worn by the ladies. The boxes and stalls, too, contributed their quota of fashion and beauty, and although their occupants did not mingle with the gay throng of dancers, they nevertheless shared in their enjoyment, and showed that they did. The word "charity," which was emblazoned in gas jets in front of the stage, had a very pretty effect; in fact, the simplicity and the absence of anything like elaborate ornamentation which was to be seen in the hall struck one at a glance. There was enough in the building to create more real and true effect than any that could be hoped for from artificial means. As one looked from the boxes on the splendid scene below, the brilliantly-illuminated hall filled with an assembly of fair women and handsome men, dancing in response to enlivening music, and the boxes and stalls occupied by sympathizers with the enjoyment and with the occasion which brought it forth—one thought of nothing also save the felicity of purpose which nowadays makes harmless and healthful amusement contribute to works of charity and benevolence. Looking at the [illegible], the promenade of [illegible] along the tier of boxes, one saw members of the Bench and of the Bar, and men of high commercial standing in this City, all accompanying the female members of their families, and submerging in the combined causes of charity and amusement the anxieties and responsibilities of their daily life.

THE ENTREE AND THE FIRST DANCE.

At 10:20 the grand entrée to the ball-room was made. The promenade was headed by Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, who was accompanied by Arthur Leary, President of the association, the other officers, with their lady friends, following in succession. At this time the number of guests on the floor did not number more than fifty, but by the time the first bars of the opening quadrille had resounded through the room the number of persons promenading had been considerably increased, and the number of participants in this dance covered about half the floor of the building. It must not be imagined, however, that at this time the entire number of visitors were on the floor. By no means, for during the execution of the opening measure the seats around were filled with a gay and brilliant assemblage, and the boxes were being rapidly occupied by their owners. At 10:30 the ball was opened by Mr. Arthur Leary, who danced with Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, the remainder of the set being formed by Mr. Clarence Seward and Mrs. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gardulie and Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend, Mr. Newton Dexter and Miss Van Kleet. During the performance of the opening quadrille the company continued to arrive in large numbers, and by the time the second dance on the programme had been arrived at the floor of the Academy was comfortably filled with dancers. From 11 o'clock until near midnight the stream of arrivals was incessant, and at the latter hour the appearance of the magnificent ball-room was gorgeous in the extreme. A number of naval and military officers had arrived late in the evening, and the brilliant uniforms of those gentlemen contrasting with the less pretentious evening dresses of the other male guests, and mingling agreeably with the elegant toilets of the ladies, imparted to the assemblage an appearance of unusual gayety.

THE OTHER DANCES OF THE EVENING.

There were not very many persons taking part in the one or two of the earlier dances on the programme, because of the lateness of the arrivals. By midnight, however, the arrivals were very numerous, and there was a corresponding increase in the number of dancers. The following judiciously-arranged programme was successfully carried out:

1. Quadrille—"Rolunda"........Strauss
   Promenade—"Farewell to the Forest," Mendelssohn.
2. Valse—"Wiener Blut"........Strauss
   Promenade—Cavatina, "Il Bravo," Mercadante.
3. Galop—"Lustig im Kreise"........Strauss
   Promenade—"Blumenslied," Lange.
4. Valse—"Studentenballe"........Strauss
   Promenade—"Guillaume Tell," Rossini.
5. Galop—"In Stumschrits"........Strauss
   Promenade—Fantasia, "Osterich," Westmeyer.
6. Lanciers—"Constellationen"........Wiegand
   Promenade—Selection, "Il Crociato," Meyerbeer.
7. Valse—"Huldegunden"........Strauss
   Promenade—"Romanza Si tu Savais," Balfe.
8. Gallop—"Von Donaustrande"........Strauss
   Promenade—"Aida," Verdi.
9. Valse—"Manuscripten"........Strauss
   Promenade—"Fanfare Militaire," Gilmore.
10. Galop—"Ohne Sorgen"........Strauss
    Promenade—Airs de Ballet, "Profeta," Meyerbeer.
11. Lanciers—"Adela"........Wiegand
    Promenade—"Wacht am Rhein," Wilhelm.
12. Valse—"Carnivalsbilder"........Strauss
    Promenade—"La Fille de Mme. Angot," Offenbach.
13. Galop—"Nach Kurser Rast"........Strauss
    Promenade—"Meditations," Gounod.
14. Valse—"Herald Signal"........Schmitt
    Promenade—"Romanza, Don Sebastiano," Donizetti.
15. Galop—"Apollo"........Strauss
    Promenade—"Russian Hyme," Volgt.
16. Lanciers—"F. C. B."........Wiegand
    Promenade—"Lohengrin," Wagner.
17. Valse—"Expositionen"........Strauss
    Promenade—"Nocturne," Titt'l.
18. Galop—"Invincible"........Simmons
    Promenade—"Deh Veini, non Tardar," Mozart.
19. Valse—"Doctrinen"........Strauss
    Promenade—"Weary," Gabriel.
20. Galop—"Auf Vorposten"........Nelbig
    Promenade—"Mignon," Thomas.
21. Lanciers—"Blossom Club"........Wiegand
    Promenade—"Polka de Concert, Golden Robin." Bosquet.
22. Valse—"Interpretationen"........Strauss
    Promenade—"Brindisi, Galathee," Masse.
23. Galop—"Neue Weit"........Strauss
    Promenade—"O, Sweet be Thy Repose," J. R. Thomas.
24. Valse—"High Life"........Strauss
    Promenade—"La Cent Vierges," Lecocq.
25. Galop—"Nameless"........Lander
    Promenade—"Good Night, Farewell," Kucken.

THE COMPANY.

Among the general company present were: Arthur Leary, Henry Clews, D. D. Kingsland, Mrs. Brooks, A. T. Stewart and Mrs. Stewart, Gen. Hancock, Gen. Haller, Major George B. Leland, Judge Hilton and the Misses Hilton, Mr. Thomas Murphy and ladies, Elbridge T. Gerry and ladies, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Astor, Assistant District Attorney Daniel C. Rollins, Jr., and Miss Emily Bailey, Bainbridge Clark, Mrs. and Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Delmonte, Mr. and Mrs. Alphonse and Miss Aldama, Mr. and Mrs. Carrillo, Mr. and Mrs. John Hoey, Lester and Mrs. Wallack, Theodore and Mrs. Roosevelt, President Vance of the Board of Aldermen, Royal Phelps and ladies, A. Oakey Hall and the Misses Hall (3,) Recorder Hackett and ladies, Hugh Hastings and Miss Hastings, Theodore Moss, Mrs. and the Misses Moss, Dr. and Mrs. Doremus, Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Henriques, Señor Mendez and party, Shepherd and Miss Gandy, Peter Lorillard and ladies, Judge Ingraham, Judge Sutherland, Frederick Geisenheimer, Peter Geisenheimer, Judge and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Miss Lafarge, Commissioner Brown and party, A. R. Wetmore and party, O. B. Stoughton and Mrs. Stoughton, A. Livingstone and family, of Westchester; Chas. H. Hazwell, F. D. Tappan, Col. Wiella, Surrogate Hutchings, Dr. Roberts, H. O. Fritsch, of the Austrian Consulate; C. H. Bulkley, Gen. Ward, Dr. Woodruff, F. V. Alexandre, J. B. Boyd, &c.

OCCUPANTS OF PRIVATE BOXES.

The following is a list of the ladies and gentlemen who occupied the boxes:

Proscenium.—D, D. Kingsland; E, Mrs. Brooks; F, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow; G, Mrs. Bainbridge Clark; H, J. B. Boyd; J, Mrs. Delmonte; N, A. T. Stewart; O, Mrs. G. A. Fellows; P, Clarence Seward; Q, Lester Wallack; R, Mrs. W. B. Sargeant; S, Mrs. W. S. Gurney.

First Tier.—1, Mr. F. D. Tappen; 2, Col. Benj. A. Willis; 3, Dr. Roberts; 4, R. C. Hutchings; 5, Mr. Josephs; 6, Mr. Danesi; 7, Arthur Leary; 8, Theo. Moss; 9, Mrs. A. Gilman; 10, Mrs. Butler; 11, Mrs. Seeley; 12, Mrs. Ellis; 13, Mrs. F. V. Alexandre; 14, Mr. Dwight; 15, Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend; 16, M. K. W. Jones; 17, Mrs. Dorner; 18, Mrs. Van Wart; 19, Clark Bell; 20, Gen. Ward; 21, Dr. Woodruff; 22, Mr. Joslyn; 23, Mrs. Shilito; 24, Mrs. Burns; 25, Mrs. Stevenson; 26, Mr. Leary, 27, Mrs. Cross; 28, Mrs. S. Wray; 29, Mrs. Sherman; 30, Mrs. H. Meletta; 31, Mrs. J. L. Dickenson.

Second Row.—40, Mrs. Keeler; 41, Mrs. Scott; 42, Mrs. G. F. Gilman; 43, Mrs. Seymour; 44, Mrs. Basconi; 45, Mr. Tyson; 46, Mr. Potter; 47, Mrs. A. R. Lawrence; 48, Mr. Baldwin; 49, Mrs. Ely; 50, R. T. Jones; 51, Mr. Bell; 52, Mr. Moss; 53, Mr. Haas; 54, Mr. A. M. Beadleston; 55, H. H. Truman; 56, A. Mellen, Sr.; 57, Mrs. O'Brien; 58, Mr. Flanagan; 59, Mrs. Woodruff; 60, Mrs. Appleton; 61, Mrs. Courtenay.

Artists' Row.—Parepa, Mr. Cleveland; Kellogg, Mrs. Henry Parton; Piccolomini, Mrs. Gautier; Grisi, Mrs. F. C. Lawrence; Rossini, Mrs. O'Hara; Meyerbeer, Mr. H. O. Foritsch; Verdi, Mrs. Kingsland; 82, Mrs. Foote; Nilsson, Mrs. Musgrave; Patti, Mme. Botassi; La Grange, A. Leary; Mozart, Mrs. Watson; Bellini, R. L.; Donizetti, D. Kingsland; Gounod, Mrs. Burdett; 83, Mrs. Monroe.

Mezzani.—100, Mrs. Kavanagh; 101, William Watson; 102, Mrs. Hitchcock; 103, E. Colfax; 104, A. Hall; 105, Mrs. O'Donoghue; 106, Mrs. Watson; 107, Mrs. Kemp; 108, Mrs. Roosevelt; 109, Mrs. Galloway; 110, Mrs. Baxter; 111, Mrs. Palmer; 112, Mrs. Forlian; 113, Mrs. Budd; 114, Mrs. Gordon; 115, Mrs. Taylor; 116, Alex. Taylor; 117, Mr. Navarow; 118, Mrs. Ammidown; 119, Mrs. Saxe; 120, G. S. Leland; 121, Mr. C. H. Bulkley.

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL COSTUMES.

The toilets of the ladies were rich in the extreme, and presented a variety of color pleasing to the eye of the observer. Blue, green, orange, pink, white, and intermediate tints were scattered about the hall in agreeable contrast, and wreaths and bouquets of natural flowers and sparkling gems added a charming brilliancy to the scene. Among the most elegant costumes were those from the house of Lord & Taylor, made in exquisite taste combined with great originality. All of the black and white tulle dresses were covered with silk embroidery. The bouquets were of an immense size, some ladies even carrying six and eight. Powdered hair was not to be seen, but dainty white wigs were in abundance. Below is a description of some of the principal dresses:

The richest and most stylish dress was worn by a young Cuban lady. It consisted of a quilted orange silk skirt, with black velvet waist and trailing robe; on the velvet was point Alençon lace running from the sides of the robe to the trail, where it was placed very full in the centre. The velvet robe was lined through with orange silk; the sleeves were simply a band of the silk, fastened on each shoulder by a single natural camelia; her purple black hair hung in long curls, confined by a half wreath; the front hair was drawn down to the top of the ear in waves. On the neck was a necklace of very large diamonds, with a cross.

A very elegant gray silk [illegible] to the waist, [illegible] with [illegible] silk, was worn by one lady, basque waist, long points, embroidered also with silk; flowing sleeve heavily embroidered. Besides the large fan this lady held six bouquets.

A brunette was attired in a pink silk, trimmed with frosted daisies, and wore pearl ornaments.

A curious combination of three colors—violet, pink, and brown silk—was worn by a very stout lady, the skirt and waist of violet silk, trimmed with folds of brown, fastened with pink bows.

A dress of the most delicate shade of green silk was worn by a tall blonde, waist decolletté, with narrow ruffles from the waist across the shoulders, puffed sleeves looped with pale narrow ribbon. The front breadth of the skirt was covered half way with narrow scant ruffles, the lower part with kilt pleating. The back breadth was composed of two puffs, confined with a broad sash of the same delicate green shade. On the trail was a deep flounce headed with scant urffles. Hair dressed with natural flowers and diamond butterfly.

Among the ladies were twin sisters dressed in white silks, with basque waists, tulle overskirts trimmed with garlands of natural flowers. The trailing skirts were trimmed with flounces of point applique, fastened at each end with small bouquets of natural flowers. Their toilets were chaste and stylish.

One cream-colored silk that attracted great attention from the contrast presented with maroon-velvet trimmings was worn by a young miss. Flounces bound with maroon velvet, graduating toward the front, completed the skirt; overskirt and front waist cut in one piece, the sides of the skirt faced with the velvet, the back laced with cord to match the velvet, two long velvet points were fastened under the waist at the back. A chaplet of pearls rested on the hair, which was dressed toward the right side in puffs.

One pale blue dress had each breadth trimmed with narrow ruffles half way, then a lace flounce, over the flounce side-pleats, except the back breadth, which was caught up in two very large puffs; waist high, with ruff of blue and white silk, necklace of coins; two small ostrich-tips rested on the left side of the hair, which was arranged in small puffs with a few curls interspersed between.

THE COMMITTEES.

The Floor Committee consisted of the General Committee of Managers, the members in charge being distinguished by a badge. The following were the officers of the ball:

President—Arthur Leary.

Vice Presidents—G. Griswold Gray, A. T. Stewart, William Cutting, C. F. Blake, C. B. Stoughton, Gen. Chester Arthur, Wm. P. Douglas, Lewis C. Jones, Hon. John R. Brady, Wm. T. Garner, Edward Delafield, Jr., Dr. R. O. Doremus, Clarence Seward, J. P. Giraud Foster.

Treasurer—Henry Clews.

Secretary—Newton Dexter.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

CONGRESS AND THE FINANCES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have taken your paper through our news agent here for several years, and have done so because we liked it for being outspoken. Why not sustain your fearless course in regard to the doings of our Congress in reference to specie payments? What do you consider the most important matter in regard to our financial condition? Had Mr. McCulloch been let alone by the financial men of your City when he was retiring the two millions greenbacks per month, how long should we have been in returning to a specie basis? Honestly, is there any better way to resume than to retire a part of our inflated currency? In fact, is it not the only way? What most surprises us is to see the thousand projects got up in relation to our currency, nearly every one of which seems to be with a view to greater expansion; and yet, a portion of the leaders profess to be in favor of resumption, and the press even preaches resumption, yet daily publishes articles that only lead us further off. Your issue of Monday contains a long description of the recent Free banking bill, abolishing the requirement of a reserve for circulation, repealing all provisions of law, placing no restrictions on the amount of notes for circulation. To prevent abuse of this privilege, the bill provides that an amount equal to five per cent. of its circulation shall be deposited in United States notes by each bank, &c. The bill repeals all provisions of law by which banks are allowed to keep their reserves elsewhere than in their own vaults. You say the chief merit of this plan is, that it recognizes the obligation of the Government to pay the United States notes, and that it makes a beginning of paying them, &c. Now, Sir, why not come right square to the work, as your Legislature did in 1838? After being under suspension for a year or more they appointed the 10th day of May, 1838, to resume, which was done, and New-England did the same. No one was hurt. It is true the Western and Southern States could not do it at that time, and exchange was from ten to twenty-eight per cent. on some of those States. But we should have nothing of that kind now to contend with—our currency is national. Were our Government to say it would pay specie for all legal tenders on the 1st day of July next, our banks, under the present requirements, would hold their fifteen and twenty-five per cent.; that, with the capital used for gold gambling, would all help accomplish the matter, and with the gold necessary to redeem the legal tender offered would, of course, be so much circulation, so that the Government would not need to retire more than the forty-four millions.

Besides the fifteen and twenty-five per cent. the banks are required to keep, they would all commence hoarding legal tenders for their own protection, and within twelve months specie would be as plenty as it ever was in this country, and not a dollar be wanted more than is now wanted; probably not as much, for it would naturally lessen importations. We should thus wipe out this abominable stain upon what should be the most prosperous country in the world. The idea of our banks opening an account with the Government direct, with five per cent. deposit to take care of our redemption, to us looks more ridiculous than anything yet offered by our Congress. Why, Sir, under our old system of banking, all our banks redeemed their whole circulation as often as once in forty days, and sometimes oftener. The redeeming process was then ten times as laborious as it now is. Talk about our banks having to redeem for their corresponding banks! Why, Sir, it looks just as reasonable as for our jobbing merchants to say they don't want the trade of their customers because of the labor of counting the money sent them for the bills. Country banks have daily communications from the cities where redeeming agents are located, soliciting their accounts. Why is this, if the assorting the bills is so laborious and unprofitable? No currency can be better than ours under its present laws, if Congress would only do their duty and simply say: "Prepare to resume within six months or less." All the complicated schemes got up by Congress only look like the "single step from the sublime to the ridiculous."

H. STAPLES.

WESTPORT, Conn., Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1874.

GREENWICH STREET ELEVATED RAILROAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The above-named company has made an application to the Legislature for permission to extend their road further north and to build branches to run at right angles to their main line, from Greenwich street to Broadway and to Fourth avenue. The first part of this project is apparently unobjectionable, but the latter part of it is entirely unnecessary and uncalled for; is open to very many objections, and should be defeated. The main line being a long one, speed becomes a matter of great importance; but for branches running from Greenwich street to Broadway and Fourth avenue the distance is so short that speed is of almost no consequence, for if one or two stops should be made, as would likely be the case, trains could go no faster than on a surface horse road—these latter then should be sufficient. There are at present several such which act as branches and feeders to the elevated road, viz.: Through Lispenard, Canal, Grand, Houston, Bleecker, Eighth street, Twenty-third street, and Forty-second street. All of these cross Broadway and Fourth avenue, and continue to the eastern portion of the City.

Another very formidable objection is, that the routes they have asked for these branches would necessarily have to cross Fifth avenue. Now, from the fact that there are railroads on every other avenue, the whole traffic of vehicles, both of pleasure and business, has been forced on to the Fifth avenue, and has become enormous. If the horses in passing both up and down were obliged to face at certain intervals an elevated train crossing rapidly in front of them, and higher than their heads, with all the noise of its rumbling and puffing of steam-pipes, it is certain that innumerable accidents would be the result. When we reflect that most of the carriages on this avenue are filled with women, children, and nurses, it becomes manifest that it would be criminal to permit them to be exposed to any such possibilities. It is to be hoped that all good citizens will bestir themselves to defeat so dangerous and unnecessary a project.

A CORRESPONDENT OVERHAULED.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We wish to call your attention to some "figures extraordinary" which are contained in an article over Mr. W. Voorhis' (Nyack) signature in your issue of to-day. Inclosed find the said article. We think that if Mr. Voorhis had $300,000,000 out at twelve per cent. interest, "$3,600,000" would scarcely be considered by him as a sufficient return for the investment. (!) Again, would $900,000 be a satisfactory fifteen per cent. of $60,000,000?

"Figures don't lie" is an old adage; but if the above figures are the result of calculations by Mr. Voorhis, we must request him to "take a [illegible]" only [illegible] "FIGURES."

IMMIGRATION.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE CAPITATION FEE AT NEW-YORK.

THE NEW-YORK COMMISSIONERS BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES ON COMMERCE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5.—An important meeting of the joint Committee on Commerce and Navigation of both Houses was held in the Senate Chamber this evening. Commissioners of Emigration James Lynch and George Starr, and E. D. Webster, Superintendent, and H. T. Jackson, Secretary, of the Board of Emigration Commissioners, were present.

Senator King asked if there was any party present opposed to the petition of the Commissioners of Emigration asking for an increase of head money to $2, to which no person replied.

Commissioner Lynch was asked to proceed with his argument on behalf of the Commissioners. He said he appeared to answer any questions which the committee desired to ask. He is President of the Irish Emigration Society and ex-officio member of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, and has served for over four years, and felt free to assert that the present board performed their duties faithfully, conscientiously, and economically. They found, what their predecessors well knew, that the commutation tax of $1 50 currency was not enough to pay the necessary expenses of the institution. The commutation fee has never been less than $1 50. During four years, from 1867 to 1871, it was $2 50. The latter amount was found to exceed current necessities, and the board, not wishing to accumulate a capital, and believing that, by economy, they might be able to carry on the work at $1 50, petitioned the Legislature to reduce the commutation per capita to that amount. (See pages 5 and 6 report for 1870.) This action was brought about after a consultation between a committee of the board and representatives of the various steam-ship lines held in Castle Garden in 1871. At that interview it was promised by the representative of the steam-ship companies that if they could run their steamers at less expense they would carry passengers cheaper. After the reduction of $1 the price of steerage passage was not lowered, nor has it been to this day. The result of the reduction has been entirely to the profit of the companies who continue to collect $2 50 each, and in this way have pocketed $764,951. The manner in which $150,000 of their earnings of 1871 and part of 1872 were used may be learned from the testimony given before the Assembly Committee of Investigation in Castle Garden, March 2, 1872. No one can deny that the business of carrying emigrants is very profitable. One-half the present sum even would well pay the steam-ship owners. The British steam-ship lines are combined in the monopoly, under the title of the North Atlantic Steam Traffic Conference. This combination comprises six of the principal lines, owning seventy-four steamers, averaging 3,000 tons each, and valued at $50,000,000. Before this conference monopoly was gotten up the prices of passage were governed by fair competition. In the Winter of 1872-73, when there was a break in the conference, passages fell to $15 and under, but the broken combination was quickly perfected, when prices advanced about 100 per cent. Steerage passengers are carried from Europe at cheaper rates to Boston and Philadelphia, but the people from the Old Country will come to New-York. They cannot be diverted from it by fair means. The institutions of the Commissioners of Emigration are as well known in Europe as they are in the United States. There is no establishment in the world like Castle Garden; neither are there hospitals for the sick or places of refuge for the destitute equal to those on Ward's Island. They are institutions that belong to the emigrants who arrive at New-York, established and paid for long before most of the present steam-ship lines were in existence, and which continue to be maintained with the emigrants' own money. The emigrants well know that if they go to any other port they will find no institutions of their own. The charity hospital or the pauper county house will be the only refuge for the sick or destitute. To say that restoring the commutation to $2, which was the rate from 1850 to 1867, when it was made $2 50, and remained at until 1871, when it was lowered to $1 50, the present amount, (which is not enough,) will divert the passenger business from New-York is to utter an absurdity. The steam-ship owners know well that passengers are carried now at lower rates to Boston and Philadelphia than they are to New-York. They know well that the Cunard line for a time gave up Boston and came only to New-York. They also know that the Inman line, which was started to run between Liverpool and Philadelphia, gave up the latter city, where no head money was charged, and came to New-York, where head money was at all times charged. More than eighty per cent. of all the European emigrants to the United States come by way of New-York, although the expense is greater. As has been stated, the chief attraction is the emigration establishment of the State, with its unequalled advantages. From early boyhood I have been an attentive observer of the progress of emigration to New-York, especially of Irish emigration; I know how the emigrants were treated on the wharves of New-York before this commission was founded. They were a prey to the vampires of the City, and could not be saved even by the best efforts of the municipal authorities and benevolent societies. The old and illustrious Irish Emigrant Society did its work as well as it could in those days, but the labor was too great, and mainly by its efforts was the first Board of Emigration organized and established in 1847. Since that time there have come to New-York under the protection of the Commissioners 5,298,207 persons, of whom 1,931,542 were natives of Ireland. In paying their passages they all paid the head money, and paid it cheerfully. They did not want to be regarded as paupers in America. Within five years after landing in New-York they had a right to admission to Ward's Island. They knew it to be their refuge, paid for with their own money. They and their friends want the institution so continued. They do not want State or county aid. They want to be independent, and, therefore, wish the State to compel the steam-ship-owners to pay the small advance asked to enable the Commissioners to pay the current expenses. Irish emigration has not fallen off. The arrivals in 1873 were 69,745, being the highest number reached in any year since 1865. It is quite probable that immigration will be well kept up this year, not only from Ireland but from Great Britain and the Continent of Europe. All who can will come, for this is the only country in the world this day where civil and religious liberty can be enjoyed to the fullest extent. In reply to questions from Senators King and Ganson, Mr. Lynch stated that the present indebtedness of the board is about $105,000, over one-half the amount being left as a legacy by the previous board. Mr. Lynch asked that prompt action be taken by the Legislature to relieve the commission.

Henry Nicholl asked a postponement of action on behalf of the Anchor Line, that it may have an opportunity of replying to Mr. Lynch. He was not prepared to answer any of the statements made by Mr. Lynch.

George C. Bennett, of Brooklyn, said the steam-ship lines had no defense. They admitted taking $60,000 to Albany for the purpose of bribing legislators in the year 1872.

At this point the Commissioners retired, when the committee proceeded with the hearing of matters relative to the harbor and docks of New-York.

OBITUARY.

JUDGE ALFRED CONKLING.

Judge Alfred Conkling, father of Senator Conkling, died suddenly in Utica yesterday, aged eighty-five years. He was born in East Hampton, Suffolk County, in this State, on the 12th of October, 1789, and, after the usual course of study, graduated at Union College. Mr. Conkling studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1812. He was District Attorney for Montgomery County for three years, and was subsequently elected a Representative to the Seventeenth Congress. Afterward Mr. Conkling became a resident of Albany, and in 1825 was appointed by President Adams Judge of the United States Court for the Northern District of New-York, his nomination being unanimously confirmed by the Senate. While the Judge remained upon the Bench he wrote two law books that obtained much distinction among the profession; one of them entitled *Conkling's Treatise*, and the other *Conkling's Admiralty*. In 1852, upon the accession of the Whigs to power, he was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Fillmore. Upon his return from this post he settled at Genesee, and devoted himself mainly to literary pursuits, including the preparation of new editions of his legal works. In 1867 he published a treatise on *The Powers of the Executive Departments of the United States.* Two of his sons have been members of the National Legislature—Frederick A. having been elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, and Roscoe, after having served in the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth, being elected to the Senate in 1867, and re-elected in 1873. Judge Conkling retained his intellectual faculties to the last, and only last week wrote an elaborate opinion in an important case. His disease was pneumonia. He became a resident of Utica about two years since.

HEAVY STORM IN KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SOLOMON, Feb. 5.—The severest snow-storm beyond the experience of years is now raging at Solomon, Kansas. A heavy and continuous fall has been descending for the past twenty-four hours, and immense drifts have been formed in various places. A piercing north wind has set in, and gives an additional element of inclemency to the weather.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of the American Institute, held last night, was one of the most disorderly in its eventful history. The friends and opponents of the Board of Directors were present, and a disgraceful scene ensued. Chief Justice Charles P. Daly presided. The annual report showed that the [illegible]

property on Broadway, the library, the exhibition building, and $70,000 in United States bonds.

When the report was read, a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of ten to investigate whether certain officers had paid their relatives and friends out of the treasury, was put and lost amid great uproar. Prof. Chandler then submitted amendments to the by-laws providing for the expulsion of members, and this had the effect of increasing the excitement and disorder. After successive scenes of the wildest tumult, relieved now and then by ludicrous amendments and stupid questions, the by-laws were adopted, and the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRANGE KEPT SECRET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—The National Grange continue its sittings in this city, but with closed doors, and nothing is given to the public except the briefest outlines of the proceedings, and that after the report has been passed upon by the Executive Committee. The matter of co-operation, it is stated, will be left for the action of the National Grange, in order to have all business features of the order engrafted into the constitutions of the National and State granges. This throws the matter over till next year, as a constitutional amendment must be ratified by two-thirds of the State granges before it takes effect. The matters that will be most prominently discussed, and upon which action will be taken at the present session, are the transportation question, the financial question, and memorial to Congress about opening the mouth of the Mississippi and improving its navigation. The convention will probably decide also the question of removing the permanent headquarters of the National Grange to the West. Nine-tenths of the order, it is claimed, are west of the Ohio, three-fifths west of the Mississippi, and the greatest growth of the order is in the South and West. St. Louis, Chicago, and Indianapolis are all desirous of having a change made in their favor.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND SWINDLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Now that the fraud perpetrated upon the people in the shape of the Franklin Savings Fund has been exposed through the courts, facts come to the surface daily serving to show the base means by which Cyrus Cadwallader and his associates foisted their claims upon the attention of credulous creditors. Among the latest developments are some important items which will bear heavily upon the case when it is presented for judicial consideration. As a signal instance of the manner in which confidence was misplaced in the concern, it may be stated that on the 29th of January, two days before the injunction was granted, one cash deposit of $1,200 was made, although the fund had, as shown before the Register, but $215 in the vaults, and at that time owed depositors over $800,000. A rather glowing case has been presented to petitioners' counsel in which a depositor, having funds in the institution to the amount of $900 principal, on the 30th day of January, the day before the issue of the order of court, received a check for $200 on the Girard National Bank, in this city, drawn by Cyrus Cadwallader, individually, who informed him that funds were in bank, and at the same time entered in the depositor's bank-book an installment of cash from that deposit, debiting him with $200 received on account. The check is returned protested, and now the holder of it is held responsible to the bank at which the check was deposited. This act of Cadwallader is a criminal offence under State law. Much suffering will result from this dastardly fraud, and over 100 creditors have already presented their claims to petitioners' counsel. The case is mentioned of an inmate of the Blind Asylum, who, supposing that he was entrusting his funds to the Philadelphia Savings Fund, deposited in the broken society nearly $200, all the money he possessed. An indignation meeting was held last night, at which 300 depositors were present, and declarations made that cases would be pushed vigorously in order to obtain justice and punish corruption. It is believed that about 5,500 depositors lose money by the breaking up of the institution, and a large majority of these are poor people who had been gulled by sensational advertisements, which are continued to the present day. But the institution itself will pay nothing to creditors, but if properties are obtained which are held in the names of Cadwallader and his colleagues, and if all money can be traced and secured, the dividend will reach fifty to sixty per cent. The claims on the concern already presented are for amounts from $9,000 to $10,000. A meeting of creditors will be held at the Assembly Buildings to-morrow night, at which propositions will be made to have direct communication with Cadwallader to ascertain if a settlement of the debts of the society cannot be made.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A three-story building at West Springfield, Mass., owned by Octave Pillon, of this city, and occupied by five tenants, was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $8,000.

C. P. Reid's tobacco and cigar factory, Toronto, Ontario, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss amounts to $27,000; insured for $35,000. About 100 hands have been temporarily thrown out of employment.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the sash and door factory of A. M. Hoit & Co., Whitehall, N. Y., which was destroyed. The loss is about $15,000. Five canal-boats were lying alongside the factory and were partially burned. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

The Canal Block on Main street, Fitchburg, Mass., belonging to Alvah Crocker, was burned yesterday morning. The loss on the building is $4,000. Among the occupants were Joseph Pierce, currier and leather-dealer; F. D. Ware, grocer; Lowton & Goodnow, dealers in furniture, and A. W. Wass, harness-maker. The total loss is $15,000; mostly insured.

The Alliance Rolling Mills, of Alliance, Ohio, caught fire last night. The main building was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at from $35,000 to $40,000, and is understood to be fully insured. The following companies are interested: Standard, Continental, Howard, Atlantic, Manhattan, Safeguard, and Ætna, of New-York; Phenix and Home, of Ohio; Imperial, Alpo, and Firemen's Fund. The origin of the fire is unknown. The mill had been in full operation for some days.

The house, barn, and store of P. M. Cate, in East Montpelier, Vt., were burned at an early hour yesterday morning. The fire was the work of an incendiary, as, when first discovered, the house was burning in different places. Mr. Cate had in his hands some $2,000 or $3,000 belonging to the town which should have been in the safe in the office. The safe was opened while the fire was in progress, but there was no money in it. The buildings and stock were insured for $5,000.

A STORE DESTROYED AND SEVEN PEOPLE BURNED TO DEATH.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 5.—At 3 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered issuing from the grocery of Chris. Mehr, corner of Heidelbach avenue and John street, and in a few moments the building was enveloped in flames. The inmates of the house were Mehr, his wife, six children, his father-in-law, and a bar-keeper named George. Of these, only the father-in-law and two children escaped from the flames. When the press reporter reached the ground Mr. Mehr's father-in-law stood on the walk weeping and relating that he was awakened by smoke, and heard Chris. calling the bar-keeper, who could not be awakened. Mrs. Mehr, he said, had rushed out of the house with two children. These she dropped, and returned to the house, but never came out again. As soon as possible search was made for the bodies, and all the missing ones were found. Mehr, when found, had the youngest child clasped tightly in his arms. The remains of both were charred, as were the others. Chris. Wunderlish, a detective of the city, was in the second story of the building at the time. He called to Mehr to come. Mehr answered yes, but, not appearing, he was called again, without giving a response.

LATER.—Full particulars of the burning of Chris. Mehr's house, and the attending fatality, show that but four persons were burned to death, and several others badly burned. The details show the sufferings of the victims to have been horrible. There were when the fire broke out about ten persons in the house, including Mr. Mehr, his wife, and six children. Mrs. Mehr seized two of the children and rushed through the flames, and a boarder seized another of the children. Mr. Mehr rushed out, and seeing that some of his children were missing again, ran into the house and [illegible] burned almost to a cinder. These four were the only persons burned to death. Most of the other persons were more or less burned. There are rumors that the house was fired by Mehr's enemies. Later evidence seems to disprove this, but the origin of the fire is unknown.

Dr. FOOTE, of Lexington avenue and Twenty-eighth street, has withdrawn from his practice for four days in the week to complete his new work, on which he has been for some time engaged. On Fridays and Saturdays he still personally advises his patients as usual, and on the evenings of those days he can be consulted by those whose business renders an earlier hour inconvenient.

The Doctor has such a reputation that many will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity to confer with him who heretofore have been constrained from doing so by their daily engagement.—*Mail.*

THIS FRIGHTFUL WINTER is making fearful havoc among persons of a consumptive habit; but let it be borne in mind that death by consumption is impossible if the first symptoms are met with the true antidote, DR. WM. HALL'S Balsam for the Lungs.

Every disease of the external flesh, or superficial hurt, is cured by Carbolic Salve.

Quick as a flash of lightning is the relief afforded by DR. TOWNSLEY'S Toothache Anodyne.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., 8 College place.
Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE, the fragrant hair-dressing.—*Advertisement.*

The "ELASTIC TRUSS" sold at POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, for $3, is warranted the best made.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

10,000 Ladies and Gents Wanted Immediately, to each buy a pair of India-rubbers or any other kind of Boots and Shoes from
MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Wedding, Ball, and Dinner Cards, Orders of Dancing, Monograms, Foreign Note-paper. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

BROWN—CORNELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1874, at St. Ann's on the Heights, Brooklyn, by Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D., HENRY CARTWRIGHT BROWN, to JULIET HICKS, only daughter of John H. and the late Sarah L. Cornell. No cards.

CLARK—TRACY.—On Thursday, Feb. 5, at Grace Church, by Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., SAMUEL B. CLARK, of Geneva, N. Y., to ELIZA R., daughter of the late Frederick Tracy, of this City.

CAIRNS—SNOWDEN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1874, at St. Ignatius' Church, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, S. T. D., FREDERIC A. CAIRNS, of this City, to MARY JAY, daughter of the late J. Bayard Snowden, of Nashville, Tenn.

COFFIN—SLOANE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 3, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., EDMUND COFFIN, Jr., to EUPHEMIA, daughter of William Sloane, Esq., all of this City.

HILL—JACKSON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 3, by Rev. William Paxton, D. D., WILLIAM HILL to LIZZIE, daughter of William Jackson, all of this City. No cards.

THAYER—BATES.—On Wednesday, Feb. 4, at the Collegiate Church, by Rev. Dr. Ormiston, DAVID G. THAYER to HELEN L. BATES, daughter of Chas. L. Vose, of this City.

DIED.

BOND.—On Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 3, of pneumonia, J. EDWIN F. BOND, son of Susan S. and the late J. Edwin Bond, in the 25th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 119 East 10th st., on Friday, Feb. 6, at 4 P. M.

BROOKS.—In this City, Wednesday, Feb. 4, CATHERINE A., wife of Daniel H. Brooks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, Saturday morning, Feb. 7, at 10 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

CHURCH.—On the 3d inst., at the house of his brother-in-law, John Warren, in New-York, PHILIP CHURCH, in the 59th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to the family residence at Belvidere. The funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Church, Angelica, on Friday, Feb. 6, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DILLINGHAM.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 4, at the residence of his father-in-law, Capt. J. F. Tallman, No. 345 East 116th st., after a lingering illness, ROBERT H. DILLINGHAM, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, Orange Junction, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 6, at 12:30 o'clock, without further invitation. Train leaves foot of Barclay st. at 11:20 o'clock.

DUVALL.—On Feb. 3, DANIEL S. DUVALL, son of J. W. and Eliza A. Duvall, aged 36 years and 9 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brothers, at College Point, Long Island, on Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

DUNCAN.—On Thursday, Feb. 5, 1874, FLEMING DUNCAN, aged 81 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to the funeral services at his late residence, No. 86 4th st., Williamsburg, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

GLASER.—At Fort Lee, N. J., on the morning of Feb. 4, ANDREW GLASER, Sr., aged 63.

Funeral will take place from the residence of deceased, at Fort Lee, Friday at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives, and members of Germania Lodge No. 13, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend.

☞ Western papers please copy.

JACKSON.—At Hot Springs, Ark., JOHN W. JACKSON, of firm of Borup & Jackson, St. Paul, Minn., and formerly of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JONES.—On Thursday morning, after a short illness, Mr. JOHN J. JONES.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PERKINS.—In Painesville, Ohio, Feb. 1, MARGARETTA S. PERKINS, wife of Hon. Wm. L. Perkins and daughter of the late Daniel Oakley, of this City.

POST.—In Paris, France, on the 26th of January, FREDERICK FLOYD, infant son of Frederick A. and Harriet Post, and grandson of Abraham Bininger.

ROSS.—On Thursday, Feb. 3, ROBERT J. ROSS, only son of George and Eliza J. Ross, aged 29 years and 10 months.

Funeral from the residence of his father, No. 202 West 46th st., on Friday, 6th inst., at 12:30 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

RICHARDS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 4, GEORGE O., son of Charles L. and Jane P. Richards, in the 22d year of his age.

Funeral on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from No. 8 West 39th st. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn on the 2:30 train. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

RITCHIE.—At Bay Shore, Long Island, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, Capt. DAVID RITCHIE, United States Revenue Marine, in the 38th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Presbyterian Church, at Bay Shore, Long Island, on Friday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave South-side Railroad depot, foot of South 8th st., Williamsburg, at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

SMITH.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, CHARLES MCKNIGHT SMITH, M. D., in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, on Friday, Feb. 6, at 1 P. M. Friends and relatives of the family, and members of the State and Middlesex County Medical Societies, and the profession generally, are invited to attend, without further notice. Trains from Jersey City at 10 A. M. and return at 4 P. M.

SMITH.—At Newtown, Long Island, on 5th inst., SARAH EDNA, daughter of Edward R. Smith, aged 3 years and 6 months.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

VAN ALEN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 4, JAMES J. VAN ALEN, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence at Fort Washington, on Saturday next, at 1:30 P. M. The Hudson River Railroad train will leave 30th st. at 1 P. M., returning at 2:30 P. M.

YOUNG.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 5, 1874, HARRY, youngest son of W. J. and M. B. Young, aged 7 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 265 Belleville avenue, on Saturday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave from foot of Liberty st. at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 1874, will close at this office, as follows: On TUESDAY at 4:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 5 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 12 M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

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BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HUGUENOT PERSECUTION.

THE HUGUENOTS IN FRANCE AFTER THE REVOCATION OF THE EDICT OF NANTES: With a Visit to the Country of the Vaudois. By SAMUEL SMILES. 8 vo, pp. 430. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Some of the most respectable families in the United States, in England, in Ireland, in Holland, and in Switzerland, members of which have done manful work in statesmanship, in arts and arms, in literature, in science, and in mechanics, are of Huguenot descent. This book, a sequel to its author's *History of the Huguenots*, tells the story of the persecutions by which the forefathers of these families were thus scattered over the civilized Western world, and of the struggles by which those of their faith who remained in France maintained Protestant Christianity in that country, until the progress of free thought, culminating in the influence of the Cyclopædists and the first French Revolution, compelled religious toleration even in the dominions of the eldest son of the Church. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes—brought about by that prim, prudent, selfish female Pharisee, Mme. De Maintenon, drove thousands of good French families of the Protestant faith into sudden exile. But this was only the beginning of what was intended to be the extermination of heresy, and that infamous act, of which the more intelligent and liberal of the Roman Catholics are now ashamed, was followed by years of persistent and cruel persecution which kept the stream of emigration in full flow, and deprived France of a multitude of her best citizens of all conditions of life. From the last years of Louis XIV's. reign until the beginning of the commotion which brought Louis XVI. to the scaffold, almost a hundred years, the Huguenots were persecuted without ceasing. They were obliged to submit, or to seem to submit and to declare themselves "converted" to the Romish religion, or to fight. And well might they choose to die with arms in their hands; for if they were taken prisoners, either praying or fighting, they were sent to a lingering death in prison or the galleys, or to a quicker one by the gallows or the wheel. The number of Frenchmen who went into exile, who were sent to the galleys, or who were put to death in consequence of the revocation of the famous Edict has been intelligently estimated at more than one million. In the estimate of large and uncertain numbers, there is always a likelihood of exaggeration; but from the fact that various royal officers, whose desires would naturally be to make the loss appear as small as possible, reporting that single provinces lost 100,000 persons by emigration or by violent death, and from the great number of French Protestant exiles who were found in neighboring countries soon after the revocation—so that, for instance, in the early part of the last century there were no fewer than thirty-five French Protestant churches in London—it is probable that in the present case the estimated number of exiles and those who were put to death is rather under than over the actual number.

In considering the Huguenot persecutions, it is to be remembered that they were popular, at least in the beginning, with a very large majority of the French people. All sorts of gifted and charming persons were pleased with the thought that heresy was to be swept out of the country, even at the price of sweeping out the heretics along with it. As usual, women took the lead in praise of the persecution. As a general rule, woman always likes to see force exerted on her side, no matter at what cost; and a woman is always more ready to have a mob fired upon (so long as the men she loves are not in it) than a veteran soldier is ready to fire upon them. It is not, therefore, surprising to find that among the earliest expressions of delight at the persecutions that have come down to us are those of that charming and accomplished woman, delightful letter-writer, and really loving mother, Madame De Sévigné. Madame De Scuderi was but a little less outspoken in her expressions of pleasure. But the cynical La Fontaine, the great Corneille, and the serenely philosophic La Bruyère raised their voices also in praise of this cruel intolerance. All the wits and the courtiers of course followed suit; and, moreover, the revocation was popular with the lower classes, who went about sacking and pulling down the Protestant Churches. These people were not bad at heart—not worse than we are—and we should be careful how we thank God that we are not as they were. They had merely not attained to the intellectual perception of the wrongfulness and the folly of intolerance in religion. Then there were the soldiers who liked pillage and free quarters, and the horde of speculators who were greedy of cheap houses and lands, sold by the Huguenots who wished to turn their property quickly into money and to flee. Last of all, not least, were the priests of the Roman Church, pitiless preachers of what they called Christianity, and ready to sacrifice men, women, and children by the thousand to make sure the supremacy, temporal and spiritual, of the church.

Against this array of power, royal, social, military, and ecclesiastical, the Huguenots, who, after the first rush of emigration had passed, were poor and uneducated people, chiefly peasants and artisans, seemed unable to stand for a day; and it was supposed that in France, at least, heresy was uprooted forever; wherefore there were Te Deums and laudations and congratulations. And by heresy was meant only Protestantism; for atheism, not being a religion and a rival of the Romish hierarchy, was tolerated. Why not? It did not set up churches, ordain ministers, and seek to break down the established forms of religious observance. It was even suspected that not a few of the very priests of Rome themselves were atheists at heart. What heart they had, they put into the persecution, which aimed at nothing less than the making of Protestant life in France actually impossible. The Protestant churches were subject to demolition; their ministers were required to leave the country within a fortnight; a performance of their clerical functions meantime subjected them to condemnation to the galleys for life. Marriage at their hands was illegal, and the children of such marriages were consequently illegitimate. Protestant lawyers, notaries, physicians, apothecaries, even Protestant midwives, were forbidden to practice their professions. Protestants could not make contracts for personal service, either with the Government or in private families. Booksellers and grocers could not sell, artisans could not work, without certification of the "soundness" of their religious belief, and the poor Protestant washerwomen were shut out from their accustomed places on the banks of the rivers. The dying Protestant was subject to the irruption of priests, viaticum in hand, which, if he did not receive, he knew that his body was liable to be seized, dragged from the house in the presence of his family, and thrown to rot in a ditch or upon a dung-hill. To a system of persecution like this many succumbed; but against it many more stood up and fought bravely to the last. They had only to declare themselves "converted," and life was made comparatively smooth and easy to them. What wonder that some thousands professed conversion; how much greater the wonder that so many more thousands refused to secure their lives and fortunes by even mere lip-service, and continued to worship their God after the dictates of their own consciences, meeting in wild, unfrequented places by night—in deserted quarries, in the beds of dried-up torrents, subject to the onset of dragoons, who could shoot or hang them with impunity, or carry them off to be sent to the galleys. They did refuse, however, and they did thus worship, and finally they began to organize an armed resistance against the combined powers of Rome and of France. This, indeed, was their only alternative, for even those who had the means of flight were not allowed to use them. Emigration was forbidden, and the roads and the ports were so vigilantly watched that Protestants could not set sail from the one or travel through the other unless disguised and in small companies.

It was in Languedoc that resistance to the persecution was first secretly organized. There among the mountains the shepherds and wool-carders, who were distinguished among the French peasantry for their intelligence, their hospitality, and the content and dignity with which they lived their humble, toilsome lives, were nearly all Protestants. They determined not to give up their religion, or even their worship. They assembled, mostly by night, in woods, in caves, in rocky gorges, and in the hollows of the hills. Soldiers were sent there, who hunted them out, slew them upon the spot, or hanged them to the nearest trees. Then they began to take up arms—such rude arms as herdsmen and wool-carders could get, and to contribute to a common fund for self protection and support. They formed themselves into companies, and organized a sort of armed police. At first their efforts were merely defensive; they avoided collision with the royal troops, fleeing when the soldiers came upon them, and only resisting in the last extremity. But at last the cruelties of an "arch-priest," Chayla, drove them to madness; they attacked him in his chateau, which they destroyed, and they slew him and all his household, with the soldiers that were with him, except one servant and a soldier who had been kind to the heretic prisoners. Then, under the leadership of Seguier, a tall, fierce, iron-willed man, who was called the "Danton of the Cevennes," a man who preached and fought with equal energy, they made an attack upon St. André, mastered the place, gutted the church, pulled down the crosses, and destroyed all the emblems of Romanism on which they could lay their hands. Hurrying off in another direction, Seguier appeared before the chateau of Ladevère, and demanded the arms which had been deposited there at the time of the disarmament of the peasantry. The reply was a volley of musketry, which killed or wounded many of the insurgents. Seguier, furious at this, burst in the gates of the chateau, ordered a general massacre of the household and garrison, seized the arms and ammunition, set the castle on fire, and went off as swiftly as he had come. But the insurgents could not stand before regular troops, and meeting a body of these, they were dismayed, and fled, and Seguier was taken prisoner. His hands were first cut off, and he was burnt alive. But the whole country round about was now aroused, and then broke out the insurrection of the Camisards. This name was given them from the blouse, camisole, camisa, chemise, or shirt, which they wore—their only uniform. They soon learned to face the troops, and under various leaders acquitted themselves well, although as yet they won no victories. But there was no putting them down. Defeated or scattered at one place, they appeared at another. The very earth seemed to sprout Camisards. And soon there arose a leader who showed that he was born a hero and a great captain, and under whom these poor peasants resisted successfully all the power that the King of France could send against them.

This leader was Cavalier, a mere fair-faced, blue-eyed boy, in his "teens." Cavalier had been taken by his mother to the meetings in the desert, and seeing the increasing cruelty with which the Protestants were treated, he fled, with twelve others, to Geneva. The fellow's quality is shown by the fact that, hearing at Geneva that his father and mother had been imprisoned because of his flight, he returned home in the hope that by giving himself up he might get them their liberty. On his arrival he found that they had already been released, and then he himself fled for safety into the mountains of the Cevennes, where the Camisards were. His intelligence, his energy, and his religious fervor soon made him a leader among them, and he began to discipline them and to organize a commissariat. Ere long two strong bodies of troops were sent to destroy the Camisards. Under three leaders—Ravenel, Cavalier, and Castinat—the Camisards met the troops, charged them furiously, and drove them from the field. Soon afterward they defeated a body of horse, who fled upon receiving two volleys, and coming pell-mell upon a body of the royal foot threw them into complete disorder. The Camisards flung off their coats that they might the better pursue the flying foe. A royal reinforcement coming up was also seized by panic, and the Camisards slew more than a hundred in the rout. Their little victories increased in numbers and in importance. They took castles and towns; day by day they became more daring and increased in numbers. The authorities were paralyzed; the priests fled the country; for the Camisards put to the sword every shaven crown. More troops were sent under abler leaders; and among these troops was the Irish Brigade under Irish officers, who distinguished themselves by cruelty and outrage, so that even at this day they are still spoken of as "the foreign assassins." Cavalier, now the Commander in Chief of the Camisard forces, although he was not yet twenty years old, met the new extremity by skillfully shifting the theatre of war. He moved swiftly away, and relied upon his knowledge of the country and the celerity of his movements. It was impossible to bring him to battle, except when he was sure that he was more than a match for the force that was before him; and he cut off small parties and went about the country burning and destroying everything that was Roman Catholic. Two years passed in this desultory warfare, and at last the Grand Monarque was obliged to send a Marshal of France, Montrevel, against this peasant boy. Montrevel was one of the ablest of the French Generals, and he commanded for this occasion an army of sixty thousand men! At first, being led into an ambuscade, the Camisards were defeated, and Cavalier himself escaped with difficulty. But they were not destroyed; they only scattered; and the Marshal soon heard of fortified posts attacked, castles and churches burned, convoys captured, and detached bodies cut off. Furious at his failure, Montrevel began a systematic extermination of non-combatant Protestants—men, women, and children. Cavalier sent him word that for every Huguenot village sacked he would destroy two inhabited by Romanists; and thus the war became one of mutual destruction and extermination. It seemed that fair Languedoc was to be laid waste. The fiendish cruelty of Montrevel may be judged by the fact that having in a battle taken a prisoner whom he supposed to be Cavalier, he cut off his head and sent it to Cavalier's mother for identification. But it was not Cavalier; and ere long the young Huguenot leader won the battle of Martinarque, driving dragoons, grenadiers, marines, and the Irish Brigade in a rout before him, with the loss of a Colonel, a Major, thirty-three Captains and Lieutenants, and four hundred and fifty men; he himself losing but about twenty killed and wounded, and winning a great booty in money, arms, and jewels.

This being the result of more than two years' warfare, the King sent one of his greatest Generals with full powers to bring the insurrection to an end. It was the famous Marshal Villars, the victor of Hochstedt and Friedlingen. Villars was not only a great soldier, but a wise man and humane. He arrived soon after Cavalier had suffered a defeat, the first and last that Montrevel inflicted upon him—a victory, too, in which the Royalists took not one prisoner. Villars, going over the field, was outspoken in his admiration of the skill and valor of the Camisard leader. "Here," he said, "is a man of no education, without any experience in the art of war, who has conducted himself under the most difficult and delicate circumstances, as if he had been a great General. Truly, to fight such a battle were worthy of Cæsar!" Having this respect for his antagonist, Villars set himself to the task of gaining over Cavalier and his followers to the royal army. He crippled his means; he inflicted several reverses upon him; and finally made overtures to him to lay down his arms upon conditions. As the conditions were very favorable, Cavalier was willing to do so. But his coadjutors, Ravenel, Roland and Castanet, unwisely refused. Cavalier's terms were liberty of worship, the release of those who were in prison and in the galleys, and if the first was not granted, permission to leave France. In brief, Villars succeeded in breaking up the Camisard organization. Cavalier was deserted as a traitor by the very men whom he had led to victory, went to Paris, and finally emigrated to England, where he entered the British Army, with the rank of Colonel, was appointed Governor of Jersey, and died a Major General in 1740. The other leaders were defeated easily, one after another, and the great Camisard insurrection was at an end.

The persecutions went on, although in a somewhat less ferocious and exterminating spirit. But Protestants were still sent to the galleys and broken on the wheel. The horrible nature of those punishments is well understood by few of those who read of them. Galley slaves were the vilest and most desperate of all criminals. They were sent to the sea-board in files, chained together, each man bearing about 150 pounds weight of manacles, under which he marched. When they reached the sea-port they were drafted on board of different galleys. There they were chained to the benches on which they rowed, and which they never left alive, even to sleep or for any other purpose. The oars which they used were from thirty to fifty feet long. They rowed naked, and up and down between their ranks walked the galley slave-driver, with a long whip, which he used freely upon their bare bodies to stimulate their exertions. Many of them did not survive this torture long; but such is the capability of human endurance that some of them lived upon their benches for thirty and even for forty years. In sea-fights the galley slaves were the first marks for the enemy's shot, because they were the motive power of the ship. They were destroyed as sails, masts, and machinery are now destroyed under similar circumstances, and for the same reason.

Of breaking on the wheel the author gives the following particular and sickening description:

"The prisoner was extended on a St. Andrews' cross, with eight notches cut on it, one below each arm between the elbow and the wrist; another between each elbow and the shoulders; one under each thigh, and one under each leg. The executioner, armed with a heavy triangular bar of iron, gave a heavy blow on each of these eight places, and broke the bone. Another blow was given in the pit of the stomach. The mangled victim was lifted from the cross, and stretched on a small wheel placed vertically at one of the ends of the cross, his back on the upper part of the wheel, his head hanging down. There the tortured creature hung until he died. Some lingered five or six hours; some much longer."

This horrible method of torture was not abolished in France until the Revolution of 1790, which, if it had done no other good, should therefore be pardoned for many of its own horrors. That men calling themselves—nay, believing themselves—Christians, could put any living creature to such an agonizing death as that, would be incredible if it were not certain.

The end of the persecutions was brought about by the unjust—that is, unlawful—condemnation of a man to this hideous punishment, which he suffered. His name was Calas, and his family fled to Geneva, where Voltaire soon heard their story. The free-thinking philosopher, stirred to the depths of his soul by this outrage upon humanity and law, took up the case with unrelenting energy, and made not only France, but all Europe, ring with it. It was reopened after a long struggle, and four years after Voltaire began the agitation the Court of Judges, after going over the whole evidence, pronounced the judgment entirely unfounded. But four years before the man had been broken alive upon the wheel! On the recommendation of the court the Ministry granted 36,000 francs to his widow. That was all that could be done. But the persecutions were never resumed; and Voltaire won a distinction which, to his eternal honor, he prized more highly than all others, in consequence of which he heard himself strangely called "the savior of Calas." Voltaire, although he cared much for humanity, cared nothing, it need hardly be said, for religion, and was cynical in the midst of his resistance to oppression. He procured the release of some galley-slaves. One of them, a little dark-faced shoe-maker, waited on him to thank him. "What!" said the great cyclopædist, on seeing him; "my poor little bit of a man, have they put *you* in the galleys? What could they have done with you? The idea of sending a little creature to the galley-chain for no other crime than that of praying to God in bad French!" But in addition to his liberty he gave him a sum of money, and sent him off happy.

Mr. Smiles' book is valuable rather for the facts which it relates than for the manner of their relation. We cannot praise his work, either for its design or for its style. Indeed, it has very little method at all, and its style is in too many instances very careless, inaccurate, and inelegant. We could fill half a column with such examples as the following: "A few poor hamlets *occur* at intervals;" "because of the outrages and *destruction committed* upon the women and children," &c.; "but when he reached that place he found the insurgents had already *left*, and taken" &c.; "he had *become married*, and was now the father," &c. Events occur, but not hamlets; outrages may be committed, but not destruction, particularly upon women; the insurgents had left the place; and the man had married, or, if you please, had been married; men may become soldiers, or become lawyers, but they do not become enlisted or become admitted to the bar; and so they may become husbands, but they do not become married. Notwithstanding too many faults of this kind, however, Mr. Smiles has told the story of this great persecution with much spirit and graphic power.

GOULD'S LAWYERS' DIARY FOR 1874. New-York: W REID GOULD.

Although previous issues of Mr. Gould's diary have been long known to many members of the profession, we may refer to that before us as replete with information which is useful to lawyers and others engaged in the courts, to whom indeed the work must be indispensable. It appears to have been prepared with much care, and to be characterized by extreme accuracy.

THE MONITOR POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, EXPRESS AND SHIPPING GUIDE FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. EDWIN W. DULLINGER. New-York: 1874.

The large amount of useful information compiled into this work makes it an essential companion in the merchant's office. It is well arranged, and appears to have been collected with careful regard for accuracy. The "supplement" which the publishers supply weekly to subscribers to The *Monitor*, has become also fully as indispensable to business men.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL AND REVENUE QUESTIONS CONSIDERED.

TROUBLES OF THE 'LONGSHOREMEN—REPORT OF DELEGATES OF NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE CONVENTION—ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

A regular meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, the President, William E. Dodge, in the chair. A few changes were made in the by-laws, altering the time of holding meetings, and reducing the number of members of certain committees. Mr. Ruggles said that under the new by-laws the Committee on Coinage was absorbed in the Committee on Finance, and as this was a topic which was now engrossing general attention, it would not be unlikely that they would have to move for the appointment of a special committee on the subject. On the motion of Mr. E. C. Cowdin, Roland S. Doty, Jeremiah Milbank, and George Walker were elected members of the Chamber. George W. Lane was also elected a member of the Committee on Arbitration. Mr. Cowdin drew attention to the following memorial presented by the 'longshoremen, and recommended that it be referred to the Executive Committee:

To the Honorable the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York:

I, the undersigned, having heretofore been employed in stevedoring or "'longshore" work in the port of New-York, and in the handling, unloading, and loading of merchandise from and into ocean steamers and other vessels, and being familiar with the business of unloading and loading such vessels, and the cost of the same, and feeling that there has been and is at present a great wrong perpetrated upon two classes of society who are interested in the prosperity of the commercial interests of this port, namely, the ship-owner or agent, and the 'longshoremen who perform the work of unloading and loading such vessels, said wrong being a corrupt combination of monopolists who pretend to represent the working interests on the one hand, and a class of persons employed by the owners or agents of said ocean steamers and other vessels on the other hand, to protect the interests of said owners or agents as against those who so pretend to represent the working classes, said monopolists being known by the firm name of the Walsh Brothers, who do the work of unloading and loading the steamers of the Inman Line, National Line, White Star Line, and the Savannah Line, besides other sailing-vessels in this port, on the one hand as aforesaid, and by persons of the names of Small and Ryburg, connected with the Inman Steam-ship Company on the other; said corrupt combination appearing to the undersigned to be injurious and degrading to the above branches of the commerce of this port; and being familiar with the corrupt and fraudulent system by which these parties have obtained and controlled the monopoly of this branch of business connected with the commerce of this port to a great extent.

I feel that it is my duty to call the attention of your honorable body to these facts in order, if possible, that justice may be done to all concerned in this branch of commercial business. I will begin by stating that it is essential to the welfare of commerce that this business should be performed by honest and competent men, which the above parties are not, because dishonesty on the part of the people who handle the merchandise which those ships carry jeopardizes the interests of the importers and exporters of the same, and incompetency of those who perform the duties of said business jeopardizes the lives of those who go to sea in the ships, and the insurance interests as well; so that your honorable body will perceive the necessity of taking some steps to remedy this great evil, which has been allowed to grow up in your midst for a period of eight years or more. And in support of the complaint that I herewith present, I respectfully submit my affidavit, setting forth some of the causes which have led to my presentation of this, my complaint, and in connection with it, I also submit two additional affidavits, setting forth statements of similar facts to those of which I hereby complain. The system of which I so complain has arisen from the method which said firm has adopted of offering to do the work of unloading or loading the said vessels at prices far below those which others claim for doing the like quantity and quality of work, and said firm, after so underbidding other and more honest men, introduce their system of bribing the employes of the companies, which so employ them to allow said firm to overcharge for the amount of labor which they furnish by adding to the extra and other labor bills, which they present to said respective companies additional numbers in some instances, nearly double the number of men who were actually employed by them to do the work, and thus on the principle to make it appear that they charge less per man, while in fact they charge for each man's work as for two men's wages or nearly in that proportion; and to enable them to do this they share their profits with those employes of said companies who were especially employed to see that said firm did not so overcharge their employers, and thereby the parties to said combination are enabled to do the wrongful acts hereinbefore mentioned. All of which I do hereby respectfully submit to your honorable body for consideration, in the hope that justice may be done to all concerned therein.—Dated New-York City, Feb. 5, 1874. JOSEPH JENNINGS,
No. 223 West Houston street, City.

The recommendation of Mr. Cowdin was adopted.

The following report of the delegates of the Chamber of Commerce to the National Board of Trade Convention was read:

The delegates of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York to the Convention of the National Board of Trade, held at Baltimore, on the 13th of January, 1874, respectfully submit the following report of their action: They do not propose to enter into a detailed account of the transactions of the convention, a full report of which will, ere long, be published by the officers, but they beg to call the attention of the Chamber from which they derived their authority, to some of the more important conclusions reached by that body, and to those most nearly touching the commercial interest of this City. The convention was very fully attended, and its deliberations were of greater importance, because mainly upon subjects which had been referred to the several constituent boards at the preceding meeting at Chicago, of which this was in fact an adjournment.

The subjects of paramount importance were the reform of the Currency and Banking laws, the restoration of specie payment, the regulation of transportation by Government or otherwise, and the revision of the Tariff and Revenue laws.

By a large vote, that of 49 to 9, the Convention agreed to a series of resolutions urging upon Congress:

1. That there be no further issue of irredeemable paper money.

2. That the amount of the $44,000,000 reserve (so-called) already issued, be at once withdrawn and canceled.

3. That all possible economy in expenditure be exercised in every department of Government.

4. That the national banks be required to hold the coin received from the Treasury for interest on their bonds deposited until the amount thereof reach the sum of thirty per cent. on their circulation.

It is worthy of notice that in this convention, composed largely of Western men, representing many branches of trade and every great city of that section of country, there should have been so strong an expression of views which, in the opinion of this Chamber, often and strongly expressed, are the only safe and true views, and which clearly mark out the way by which the country may be extricated from its present uncertain and variable financial situation, and be restored to the only secure ground of specie payment. This action of the convention may be held a sufficient answer to the interested but false assertion that the West is in favor of any further inflation of our already depreciated currency.

The subject of the regulation of transportation by Government, or under its authority, though warmly discussed, the right of the national authority to charter a route across the States and to undertake its police in case of State interference, strongly urged, was indefinitely postponed. Deeply as the Western members were interested in this question, of such vital importance to themselves, there was a political tinge perhaps not to be avoided in a debate of this nature which seemed to render postponement desirable.

The revision of the Tariff and Revenue laws was carefully considered, and a general protest adopted against the present cumbrous mode of duty collection and the demoralizing system of the division of moieties between officers of the Customs and informers.

The convention unanimously indorsed the memorial of this Chamber to Congress praying for the establishment of an international commission of the maritime powers to lay down ocean tracks for steam vessels, and otherwise prevent disasters at sea. The convention also unanimously agreed to a resolution, introduced by one of your delegates, for the establishment by Congress of an international conference of delegates from the United States and the several States of Central and South America for the promotion of intercourse and trade and for the opening of these markets to our produce; and the unanimity with which this proposal was received may be held as a sure harbinger of the early dawn of the day when the great producing West shall see that its interests are closely allied with those of the carrying East, and recognize that every national measure which fosters the agent favors the principal in the great movement of produce to a far greater degree. It cannot be doubted that the result of such a conference will be to open direct and rapid postal communication with our Southern neighbors, and thus awaken to new life our now slumbering trade.

The convention also adopted a memorial, in which your delegates concurred, strongly representing to Congress the injustice of excluding the underwriters upon war risks from their due participation in the sums allotted by the Geneva award.

Your delegates acknowledge with pleasure the consideration with which they were received by the Convention, and the courtesies tendered them by the Corn and Flour Exchange and Board of Trade of Baltimore. In the convention they were assigned to the most important committees, and from their arrival until their departure they received the utmost kindness and courtesy from the inhabitants of the ancient and hospitable city.

Your delegates respectfully ask your approval of the measures in which they took part, and especially desire your indorsement of the finance resolutions, a copy of which is hereunto annexed.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, JR.,
A. B. CHITTENDEN.

Moved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York cordially approve the resolutions adopted by the National Convention of the Board of Trade upon the finances of the country, and earnestly urge upon Congress the imperative necessity of returning with the least delay possible to the position held before the late crisis, fully satisfied that the measures so recommended will restore public confidence, now so greatly shaken in our financial system and the purposes of the Government.

Mr. Chittenden, in moving the adoption of the report, said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: In moving the acceptance and adoption for record of Mr. Stevens' report, I beg leave to correct, as briefly as possible, certain impressions made upon members of this Chamber and others by a fragmentary newspaper report of some remarks made by me lately in Baltimore. At the recent session of the National Board of Trade in Baltimore, the revenue resolutions of the Boston Board happened to be the first subject up for consideration after I took my seat. Not being aware, at the time, that the same resolutions had been considered and adopted here, and as they seemed about to pass there without debate, I suggested, in a conversational way, that they were of great importance, and that the second one was very broad, striking at nearly all the methods by which our Tariff laws had hitherto been enforced; and as coming from Boston at a moment when a most interesting and large revenue case was under examination there, I thought the action of the National Board would be more influential if the second resolution should be changed a little and made to appeal to the wisdom of Congress, in more general terms, to remedy the evils complained of in the first one. I also said, incidentally, that in an experience of thirty-two years, I had had no trouble with Custom-house officials, and that I [illegible] added with equal emphasis (which was not reported) that I knew of cases of extreme hardship and injustice, and that I held our tariff system to be absolutely intolerable. It would be too bad, Mr. President, to count me out of sympathy with the men who have now resolved to insist upon revenue reform, for I am, in truth, no new convert to the doctrine of necessity for it. If Mr. Benjamin Butler shall persuade the present Congress of the United States to offer a large pecuniary reward to the successful inventor of a tariff system more obscure, difficult, and objectionable than the one under which the foreign trade of this great nation is now conducted, there is no reason to fear that any harm will come of it. Human ingenuity can no further go in that direction. The system we now have is an unseemly compound, including a very old lot of private axes well ground down and curiously mixed up with half a hundred acts of Congress, more or less, both ancient and modern, and plenty of well-baited traps for everybody carelessly thrown in; and then the thing is conspicuously garnished with politics, and closely surrounded by watchmen, official and special, a number of whom are supposed to be making a nice lucrative business out of it about these days. To quote the almanac, I don't know, Sir; but this law will be emblazoned at the centennial two years hence as a sign of our advancing civilization; but, for my part, I can discover nothing creditable in it, to our common sense or our statesmanship. It is in no sense better than we had in primitive times, when the mails of the United States were carried on horseback; and every enlightened person acquainted with the practical working of it must admit that it is infinitely worse in three particulars, viz.: It invites and stimulates fraud relatively, in exact proportion as our facilities for rapid movements over the earth and under the sea have been multiplied; it tends to demoralize officials set to administer it in the same ratio, and is a perpetual menace to all honest men whose business with it exceeds their individual power of supervision. I do not wonder, Sir, that the United States District Attorney, in his letter to the *Evening Post* last night, declined to speak for the law as it stands. I do wonder that Mr. Bliss should have indulged in a gratuitous and indecent fling, over his own signature, at the victims, honest and dishonest alike, of a law which he dare not defend. Is it too much to hope for, Sir, that he will live to repent, and that from yesterday public opinion will crystalize for the abolishment of the vicious features of the law.

The report was adopted.

The resolution laid over from the last meeting, thanking Gov. Dix for that portion of his message relating to the question of currency, was renewed and adopted.

Mr. Jackson S. Schultz then rose and said: A special committee was appointed to take into consideration this question of frauds in the Custom-house, and the presentation to Congress of our memorial resolution upon that subject. That committee was very small, and it did not know the extent of the work that was given to it. Before I sit down I shall ask the Chamber to increase the numbers of that committee, because we want further experience, and we want further interests to be represented on the committee. The committee, so far as they have been able, have attended to the duty assigned to them, and memorials and resolutions have been presented to both Houses of Congress. We have placed ourselves in communication with the merchants of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; I have a long letter from the Representative from Boston, and I hope before Saturday to have a meeting in this City in which we shall consider the question of reform. It is agreed by your committee that to be effective we must go to Washington united in the first place. In the second place, we must go with some distinct plan of relief for ourselves that shall secure, on the one hand, the Government against loss of revenue and the merchants against the present system of espionage and fraud. If we can secure these two points in a bill, we have no reason to doubt that they will be received favorably in Washington, and unless these influences, so selfish, that some of us know about shall thwart our efforts, we may hope for success. Those of you who have read the morning papers are informed that a distinguished Representative of Massachusetts appears before this committee, and his well-known views on this subject, to say nothing of his well-known interests, are opposed to us. If we be compelled to meet Benjamin F. Butler, we shall have a strong antagonist, politically and socially; every way he is a strong man, and if we shall be so unfortunate as to meet a like influence in the Senate, no one can tell the result. But I feel sure if you give us the committee we ask, that we shall make an honest effort to bring the whole subject to the attention of Congress, with a reasonable hope, at least, of success. I offer this resolution on behalf of the committee:

Resolved, That Messrs. Samuel D. Babcock, James M. Constable, Elliott F. Shepard, Gustav Schwab, Daniel C. Robbins, Jonathan Sturges, and George W. Law be and are hereby appointed members of the Special Committee on Reform of the Revenue law, authorized by the resolution adopted by the Chamber on the 8th ult. And that said committee be hereby authorized to add further to their members, should that course be deemed necessary by them.

Mr. Schultz continued: With the object of doing more, we want to urge the necessity of reform on all classes of trade, and we want to lay our hands on the strongest and best men engaged in the various occupations. I could give you deeply interesting recitals which have come to my private ears in regard to these wrongs. Though we thought we knew a great deal, and the community thought it knew a great deal, we know comparatively little of what has been done and what is doing in that direction. Unless we get a reform, a radical reform, one who is doing a foreign commission, or who is engaged in foreign trade, no matter how honest he is, cannot live at all. The only thing for them to do is to wind up their business and take their books beyond the Southern District of New-York. You know what has been done in times past. One of the largest corporations on this continent was compelled to take its head-quarters from New-York because they were within the jurisdiction of Judge Barnard. They went to Boston, and we lost them forever. Unless this system be stopped, merchants must take their papers out of the jurisdiction of this court. They can't go on. Cases five years old have been brought to light, always by the same process of discharge or disaffection or dishonesty of a clerk. Copies are taken and even drawn by these detectives, so that I insist upon it, from the little experience I have had within the past four weeks, that there is not a commission merchant or foreign importing merchant in the City of New-York who can stand such an investigation. Though the frauds on the Government may be but a few shillings or dollars, it involves penalties in many instances amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and these gentlemen have these penalties held up before their eyes. They may say they are ready to go to trial, but when they come into court and they are told "your books convict you of this wrong," and the Judge tells the jury, "you have only to find for the Government, and the gentleman at Washington, called the Secretary of the Treasury, will remedy all this question of wrong-doing," and when you go to Washington with this immense judgment against you, sometimes amounting to hundreds of thousands, and even of millions, you hesitate; you have a large interest; some of your partners are dead, some are in Europe with the possibility of settling it for twenty or thirty thousand dollars on one side, while on the other are hundreds of thousands of dollars. Men have been weak enough under these circumstances to give way, and it is all very well for those to say, "We would have done differently;" but you can't say what you would do unless you were placed in the same position. My judgment is that we must all of us join in getting a remedy for this evil, or we must stop positively. I can't believe that this Administration will permit itself long to continue in this course of action. They call it an enforcement of the laws. I call it a technical enforcement of the laws against a justice which every man perceives. It cannot long go on and the moral standing of the merchants remain good. Either this community are scoundrels or that Tariff law is unjust. I am willing that these gentlemen should force that upon us. Soon it will become the popular side, and the man who is not presented and prosecuted will think himself unfortunate. That is the condition we will arrive at before the present Congress ceases its labors. The best men will come out and say: "We have sinned; our books indicate that we owe the Government five or ten dollars. We are willing to pay it; but they won't take less than $20,000," and when this number gets so large and widely known as it will then, all importing merchants will say at once, "We are of the number; count us in," and then it will be that Congress and the present Administration will listen to conscience and give us relief. [Applause.]

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Ruggles proposed the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Canal Committee of the Chamber to ascertain and report, without delay, how far the resolution now pending in the State Legislature, proposing to amend the State Constitution, by funding the canal debt, corresponds with the measure specifically recommended for the purpose by this Chamber; and also to inquire and report for what reason and at whose instance the clause in said resolution, printed in italics, in the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* on the 19th of January, 1874, which clause prohibits the State from levying or collecting any direct tax for canal purposes, was appended to the said resolution.

Resolved, That the said committee specifically and fully inquire and report whether in case the said amendment shall be adopted, the State will possess any, and what pecuniary means, for enlarging or in any way materially improving the capacity of the locks on the canals.

Mr. Opdyke and the Chairman in brief addresses supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The followed resolution, proposed by Mr. Opdyke, was adopted:

Resolved, That this Chamber reaffirm its action of March 3, 1870, in reference to exempting bonds and mortgages on real estate from taxation by the State of New-York, and that an authenticated copy of the memorial on the subject, adopted at that time, be transmitted to both Houses of the Legislature.

Mr. L. B. Weymann drew attention to a memorial which was about to be presented to the Legislature, praying that a certain amount of money obtained by capitation tax be refunded to the several shipping companies in this City. The memorial was based on a decision of the courts declaring it illegal, and the larger portion of the money was returned. The matter was referred to the appropriate committee.

A communication from Mr. Baxter with reference to the navigation of canals by steam, was referred to a committee. A communication from the Treasury Department in reference to the appointment of a new committee on the shipping interest, was referred to a committee, and the meeting adjourned.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday afternoon. Thirteen gentlemen were admitted new members of the Exchange. Mr. Henry Bowring, who was lately connected with the firm of Sweetland, Bowring & Co., and was suspended by the board for non-compliance with a decision of the Arbitration Committee, was, on the recommendation of the Floor Committee, unanimously restored to membership. A resolution was adopted to the effect that those persons who have not yet signed the charter and by-laws and taken up their certificates of membership be requested to do so, or their subscriptions would be held subject to their order. The President appointed as the Complaint Committee for the present month Messrs. Coleman, Meissner, and Spear.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

LITIGATION OVER $5,500,000 TRUST FUNDS—THE COURT RESERVES ITS DECISION.

In the suit of Flandrow and others against James C. Fargo, a motion has been argued and submitted to Judge Lawrence for his decision, involving questions as to rights of parties in the assets and surplus of what is known as the Old American Express Company. The dispute which forms the basis of the action has arisen between the defendant, as Trustee, and the scripholders of the trust funds, which amount to about five and a half millions of dollars. The trust arose in the following manner: At the time of the consolidation of the Merchants' Union and American Express Companies, the latter organization contributed but thirty per cent. of its property to the joint business, the remaining seventy per cent. being placed in the hands of Fargo for distribution among the shareholders, and out of the management of that fund the present litigation arises.

The present motion was made on behalf of the Trustee to compel certain scripholders, (the plaintiffs in this action included,) who have brought suits against the Trustee, to come in and submit their rights to a judicial determination had in a suit brought by one Willard against the Trustee, involving, as it was claimed in favor of this motion, the same questions.

The motion was argued by Mr. Cole, of Beardslee & Cole, in favor of; Messrs. Charles Tracy and Edward L. Andrews opposing. The latter in stating the case to the court said, suits had been commenced to prevent the sale of these trust assets to the present American Express Company. At the time of the creation of the trust the Trustee announced in a circular to the stockholders that the thirty per cent. of the company's property turned over to the consolidated organization was worth $2,650,000, and that he held the remaining seventy per cent.—$5,500,000—of assets for their benefit to be distributed among them in dividends. Of this amount he had paid out about $500,000, and was preparing to sell the balance of the assets, amounting to more than $5,000,000, for $550,000, to the present American Express Company, when the scripholders' suits to enjoin him from making such sale were instituted. The plaintiffs charge that Fargo, the Trustee, is a large stockholder of the present American Express Company, to which he proposed to sell the trust estate. Pending the time to answer in the suit brought by the scripholders, the Trustee consummated the sale, to prevent which the suit had been brought. About the same time the suit of Willard was carried to judgment, and to the provisions of that judgment the Trustee seeks by this motion to compel Flandrow and the other scripholders to submit.

Affidavits were read by counsel opposed to the motion, to the effect that Willard, the plaintiff in the suit which had been prosecuted to judgment, and by which the Trustee claims the other scripholders should be bound, was a clerk of Fargo, the Trustee and defendant in the suit; was entirely under the latter's control; and that the suit was a collusive one between them, instituted to cover up Fargo's transactions in connection with the trust funds. On the part of Fargo, these allegations were denied.

Mr. Cole in arguing on behalf of the Trustee in favor of the motion, based his right to have the same granted on decisions to the effect that where one creditor of a trust estate had obtained judgment for an accounting, the other creditors should be restrained from bringing suits on their own behalf for other accountings. The Willard suit, he claimed, having gone to judgment, the other scripholders were barred from further disputing the management or distribution of the trust, and should be restrained therefrom. He cited in support of this theory Innes vs. Lansing, 7 Paige's, and Kerr vs. Blodgett 48 New-York Reports.

Mr. Andrews, in opposition to the motion, contended that the collusive character of the Willard suit rendered it entirely inoperative as a bar to the other parties in interest; that any scripholders going into the reference under the judgment in the Willard suit would find themselves shut off by the decree therein from raising the substantial questions regarding the administration of the trust. He also argued that the cases cited in favor of the motion were authorities in reference to suits by creditors, while the relations of the parties in the present proceedings were those created by the trust deed as *cestuis que trust* and Trustee; that the reason of the necessity for enjoining a multiplicity of actions by creditors was the protection of the Trustee in his payments made under a decree of the court; that where the claims of general creditors are unascertained or uncertain in amount, and a decree is obtained by one creditor suing on behalf of the others, fixing the amount of the debts and providing a basis upon which the Trustee can make his dividends, it is necessary that the Trustee paying out under such judgment should be protected from the proceeding of some previously unknown creditor seeking to unsettle the basis of the accounts under which money had been disbursed. But such a necessity has no existence where the interests of the parties are fixed by aliquot shares, and the Trustee could not by any possibility overpay one scripholder to the detriment of another. The only method for a Trustee of such a trust to obtain his discharge is by the consent of his *cestuis que trust*, or by filing a bill making them all parties. Mr. Tracy, also opposed to the motion, contended that it could have a basis only in the old chancery practice, which had been superseded by the provisions of the code; that in the suit, to the judgment in which it was sought to compel his clients to submit, there was manifest connivance and crookedness; that not only so, but the suits were materially different, the suit called to judgment involving a simple accounting, while those represented by counsel opposed to the motion, raised questions of fraud and bad faith; that if his clients submitted to the reference ordered, such reference might be worked to their prejudice, and that in any event they were clearly entitled to a trial by jury.

Mr. Cole, in reply, denied absolutely the alleged collusiveness of the Willard suit, offering to supply affidavits to that effect, and contended that, aside from the allegation of collusiveness, there was no reason why all parties could not have their rights justly determined before the referee; that the plaintiffs in these cases came under the same rule of law governing the distribution of funds in the hands of an assignee in bankruptcy, and such being the case, the motion was a proper one.

Judge Lawrence reserved his decision.

THE BROADWAY THEATRE.

A decision was given yesterday afternoon by Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, in a suit for the possession of the well-known Variety Theatre, No. 583 Broadway, formerly known as the Atheneum, but which has recently been enlarged and improved by the present proprietors. The theatre, in the latter part of last Spring, belonged to a man named Samuel Shapter, who was declared a bankrupt on the 16th of July, and a man named Moran, of Westchester, was made the assignee in bankruptcy. Moran subsequently presented a petition that he be allowed to lease the theatre, and authorizing him to pay a rent for the premises until he could let them dispose of the property and lease. The petition was referred to the Register in Bankruptcy, but the assignee took no steps under this order. He sublet the property for a rent of $212 per week. Charles Devlin, contractor, one of Shapter's creditors, charged the assignee with collusion with the bankrupt in letting the property in the interest of Shapter and not in the interest of the contract. Counsel for Mr. Devlin presented a petition in which was embodied this charge of collusion, praying the Court to order that the assignee, after consulting all parties concerned, including the creditors, be authorized to sell the lease, which expires on the 1st of May, 1876. Judge Blatchford, in giving his decision yesterday, held that so long as the owner of the premises recognizes the letting that the assignee would be held responsible for the rent under the subletting, though the assignee had in reality no title to sublet. He said that as the assignee only found a mortgage on the lease, he had no right to sell it. The lease could only be sold by a foreclosure of the mortgage, and the court recommended that the mortgage be foreclosed immediately and the lease sold. Under this decision, those now in possession can claim no rights as against such order. With regard to the suggestion made on the argument, that the assignee ought to be removed by the alleged collusion, the court said it could take no cognizance of that, as it should be made in accordance with section 18, general orders No. 23, and form 41.

THE SWENSON MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of Peter Swenson for the murder of Charles Neilson, in the sailors' boarding-house No. 69 Columbia street, Brooklyn, on the night of the 14th of January last, was commenced yesterday in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Pratt. The boarding-house was kept by George Peterson. Neilson and Swenson were both Swedish sailors, who had but recently returned from sea. On the night in question they had been drinking with Peterson and his brother, and playing cards. Shortly after midnight Swenson and Neilson became involved in a dispute concerning their respective abilities as seamen. The dispute waxed hot, and by mutual agreement both left the room to settle the matter by a fight in the yard. A moment or two after they had left to fight the sound of a struggle was heard in the hall and then a groan. The Petersons ran out, but the hall lamp had been overturned and all was darkness. When a light was procured, Neilson was found lying in his own blood. He had received five terrible stab-wounds, any one of which, the physicians say, was sufficient to have caused death. Swenson fled to the house of a friend, where he obtained a change of clothing and washed Neilson's blood from his person. About an hour after the murder he was captured while attempting to cross the Hamilton Ferry to New-York. The only witnesses examined yesterday were George Peterson, his brother, Augustus Peterson, and Dr. A. W. Shepard, County Physician. The Petersons gave the version of the murder which, in substance, is given above. The doctor testified as to the nature of the murdered man's wounds, after which the court adjourned. The defense will try to prove that Neilson and the Petersons tried to rob Swenson; that the murder was committed in self-defense, and that the wounds were given while Swenson lay on his back, being held down by his assailants.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Flour dull and nominal; only a small local trade. Wheat dull and declined; sales at No. 1 Spring at $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 22¼ cash; $1 25¼ March; No. 3 Spring steady at $1 17; rejected $1 10. Corn quiet, weak, and lower; No. 2 Mixed 58⅝c. cash, 64c. March; New No. 2 Mixed, May, 53½c.; Rejected Old, 53½c.@54c.; New, 49c. Oats in fair demand and lower at 42c. for No. 2, cash; 43c. March; Rejected, 39½c. Rye advanced and in fair demand at 82½c. @ 83c. for No. 2 Fresh. Barley dull and drooping at $1 80 for No. 2 Spring, fresh; $1 62 @$1 64 for No. 3 do. Provisions dull and unsettled. Pork dull and lower at $14 40, cash; $14 60, March. Lard dull and a shade lower at $9 05@$9 10, cash; $9 20, March. Bulk Meats dull, unsettled, and lower at 5½c.@5¾c. for Shoulders; 7½c.@7⅝c. for Short Rib Middles; 7¾c. for Short Clear Middles, loose, spot. Green Hams, 14 lbs. average, sold at 9½c. Whisky dull and lower at 96½c.; closed with sellers at 96c. Dressed Hogs active and higher at $6@$7 for Light. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 20,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 9,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—Flour in good demand for low grades at unchanged prices; high qualities dull. Wheat dull and unchanged; only sample lots sold. Corn dull and unsettled at 60½c.@62c. for No. 2 Mixed at East Side, on track; 63½c. March, 66c. April. Oats—Dealers apart; small business; sales of car lots of No. 2 at 48c. in Elevators. Barley—Buyers off; lower to sell. Rye higher at 86½c.@87c. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork unchanged; sales of Hardside, in lots, at $15 50; Standard, $15 25. Dry-salted Meats—Only a limited jobbing demand; sellers would shade previous prices, but there were no buyers. Bacon quiet; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard quiet at 8⅞c. for steam, next Monday delivery. Live Hogs firm and active at $5@$5 35 for shipping lots; $5 40@$5 75 for packing; $6 for extra choice. Cattle firm at $1 50@$3 75 for Texans; $1 75@$3 50 for Cows and Heifers; $4 50@$5 75 for poor to choice natives. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,200 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Feb. 5.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours: 8,700 bbls. Flour, 19,600 bushels Wheat, 43,600 bushels Corn, 42,700 bushels Oats. Exports from city elevators: 8,680 bushels Corn. Flour quiet; Western-ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat dull; sales small lots No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 54; quoted: Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 53@$1 54; do No. 2 do., $1 45; Chicago No. 2, $1 43; Red Winter, $1 60@$1 65; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn dull; sales small lots of New, on track, at 73c.; Old held at 77c.@79c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 55c. Barley firm but inactive; Canada, $1 80@$2; Western, $1 80@$2. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $2@$2 25; Western, $1 75@$1 85. Dressed Hogs, 7½c.@8c. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.—Flour in fair demand, steady, and unchanged. Wheat quiet; choice White, $1 90@$1 93; fair to prime do., $1 70@$1 85; choice Amber, $1 90@$1 92; good to prime Red, $1 75@$1 85; common to fair do., $1 60@$1 75; Pennsylvania do., $1 75@$1 78; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 55@$1 70; Western Spring, $1 50@$1 55. Corn firm and steady; Southern White, 80c.@83c.; do. Yellow, 75c.@78c.; Mixed Western, 80c.@82c. Oats firm for Southern at 53c.@58c.; Western, 53c.@56c. Rye quiet at 94c.@96c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork unchanged. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.@9½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@15c. Lard unchanged. Butter unchanged. Coffee entirely nominal at 25c.@27¼c. Whisky steady at $1, cash; $1 01@$1 02 on time.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.—Flour quiet at $7@$7 30. Wheat in fair demand at $1 45@$1 50. Corn in fair demand at 60c.@62c. Oats quiet but firm at 48c.@54c. Rye quiet at 95c. Barley—Demand light; holders firm. Butter firm. Provisions quiet and closed dull. Pork nominally $15 50. Lard dull; buyers demand a reduction; Steam held at 9c.; Kettle, 9¼c. Bulk Meats dull; sales of jobbing lots at 6c. for Shoulders; 7⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8⅛c. for Clear Sides; 6¼c. for Shoulders, buyer March. Bacon dull at 7½c. for Shoulders; 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¼c. for Clear Sides. Live Hogs firm and in fair demand; sales of light at $5 50@$6; heavy, $6@$6 25; receipts, 3,000; shipments, 2,400. Whisky in fair demand at 96c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak, at $1 26 for No. 1; $1 23½ for No. 2; March, $1 25; April, $1 27½. Oats quiet and unchanged, at 41c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 58c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 78c. for No. 1. Barley steady at $1 75 for No. 2 Spring. Pork sold at $14 62½ cash. Hams in Pickle sold at 9½c.@10½c.; Dry-salted Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 5½c., loose; Boxed Middles, 7¾c.@8½c. Lard nominally 9¾c. for Kettle; 9½c. for Steam. Hogs sold at $5 25@$6 50. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, and 62,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, and 19,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Feb. 5.—Flour steady; sales, 1,409 bbls.; $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 for Amber Winter, $9 50 for White Winter, $10 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales, 1,000 bushels Extra White Michigan at $1 90. Corn steady; sales, 2 cars at 80c., and 3,000 bushels at 80c., on track. Barley quiet; Canada held at $2 10. Corn-meal—$1 65 for Bolted, and $1 60 for Unbolted, ₩ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $23@$24; Middlings, $25@$26, ₩ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Petroleum—Crude, 11c.; Refined, 14½c., on the spot. Flour quiet and steady; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extra, $6 25@$6 75; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $7 50@$8 25. Wheat very dull and nominal; Red, $1 58@$1 65; Amber, $1 68@$1 78; White, $1 75@$1 85. Rye, 98c. Corn quiet and weak; Yellow, new, 77c.@88c. Oats firm; State and Western White, 62c.@64c.; Mixed, 55c.@60c. Provisions firmer. Mess Pork, $16 50@$17. Lard, 9¼c.@10c. for Western. Whisky steady at $1 02.

TOLEDO, Feb. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined at $1 50 for Amber Michigan; March, $1 54; April, $1 58; May, $1 63½; No. 2 Red, March, $1 50½. Corn steady at 66½c. for High Mixed; new, 62½c.; Feb., 62½c.; Low Mixed, new, 61½c. Oats steady at 47½c. for No. 2. Clover-seeds sold at $5 12½. Dressed Hogs sold at $6 90. Receipts—5,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, and 8,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 5.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firmer at 60c.@67c. Pork quiet at $15 37½@$15 50. Bulk Meats dull and lower at 6¼c. for Shoulders, 8½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c. for Clear Sides. Bacon dull and a shade lower at 7¾c.@7½c. for Shoulders, 9½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12¼c.@12½c. Lard sold at 9½c.@9⅝c. for Tierces, 10¼c.@10½c. for Keg, 9c. for Steam. Whisky sold at 95½c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Rye very firm, with fair demand; sales, 1 car State at $1; in the street it is selling at 90c.@95c. Corn quiet. Barley unchanged; sales, 10 cars No. 2 two-rowed State at $1 90; 9 cars No. 2 Canada West at about $2 27. Malt steady; sales, 1 car two-rowed State $2. Oats firm, with moderate demand; sales, 1 car No. 1 Western at 60c.

DETROIT, Feb. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, at $1 62½ for Extra; $1 56¾ for No. 1 White; $1 50 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 62c.@63c. Oats dull and declining. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm and scarce at 75c.@76c. Oats scarce; nominally 58c.@59c. Lard firm at 9½c.@10½c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 5.—Grain quiet and unchanged. Petroleum unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—Cotton irregular; demand fair; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 3,860 bales; gross receipts, 5,355 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,390 bales; to the Continent, 3,305 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 6,000 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,352 bales; stock, 310,426 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 5.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.@14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 1,902 bales; gross receipts, 1,914 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,124 bales; to France, 943 bales; coastwise, 781 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 58,922 bales.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 230 bales; gross receipts, 748 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,043 bales; to the Continent, 491 bales; coastwise, 237 bales; sales, 401 bales; stock, 13,910 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 5.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 474 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 109 bales; coastwise, 653 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 71,350 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 5.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 2,949 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,150 bales; to the Continent, 2,500 bales; coastwise, 503 bales; sales, 473 bales; stock, 89,963 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16¼c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; Ordinary, 12½c.; net receipts, 298 bales; gross receipts, 958 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 5.—Cotton dull; demand moderate; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 2,597 bales; exports, coastwise, 132 bales; sales, 1,100 bales; stock, 118,046 bales.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 5.—Cotton quiet; demand fair, at inside prices; Low Middling, 14c.@14¼c.; receipts, 1,947 bales; shipments, 3,179 bales; stock, 71,329 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 5.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 280 bales; stock, 4,252 bales.

BUFFALO CATTLE MARKET.

BUFFALO, Feb. 5.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including one car reported to arrive, were 612 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,174 head, or 422 cars, against 350 cars for the same time last week. The market was active at yesterday's prices. About 1,000 head were disposed of. Sales of 750 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 904 lbs. to 1,443 lbs., at $3 62½@$6 50; 75 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,092 lbs. to 1,139 lbs., at $4 37½@$5 [illegible]; [illegible] head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,015 lbs. to 1,371 lbs., at $4 75@$5 75. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were [illegible] head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,900 head, against 5,800 head for the same time last week. The market is heavy at strong last week's closing prices. Canada Sheep and Lambs, $6 50@$7; Western Sheep, $5@$6 50; choice lots at higher figures. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 4,700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 21,900 head, against [illegible] head for the same time last week. The market is slow for want of desirable stock to operate with, but there is no lack of hogs offering. The majority of the [illegible] [illegible]

THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

The Commissioners of Docks held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the offices of the department, No. 848 Broadway, Commissioners Westervelt and Gardner being in attendance. The Executive Committee recommended that a renewal of the lease of the premises north of and adjoining the bulk-head at foot of Twenty-third street, East River, now occupied as a ferry to Greenpoint, be granted to Gideon Lee Knapp for a term of ten years from May 1, 1874, provided he shall, within ten days after receiving notice of the action of the board, file in the Department of Docks his written agreement to pay rent for the lease at the rate of $7,000 per annum, in quarterly payments; and that in case the City shall at any time during term of the lease require the premises for its own use, no claim shall be made against the City for the cost of or damage to any structures or other improvements that may have been erected thereon by permission of the Department of Docks or otherwise. The premises are to be used for ferry purposes only; and in event of the Department of Docks requiring the removal of the ferry, easterly or otherwise, in order to advance the work of the permanent improvements to the water front, such removal will be promptly made, free from all claim against the City for damage in consequence of such enforced removal. The Executive Committee reported adversely on the petition of R. Cornell White for a lease of the westerly half of Pier No. 21 East River, the limited extent of water front on the East River at which vessels of the greatest draft can safely moor making it necessary to reserve the pier for the use of that class of vessels. The committee also interposed the same objections to granting to J. Richardson a lease for ten years of the northerly half of Pier No. 51 and the southerly half of Pier No. 52 East River, with the intervening bulk-head. These reports of the Executive Committee were severally adopted. The report of John Turner, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, for the week ending Feb. 4, was received, in which it is stated that the new pier at Randall's Island is progressing favorably, and that the platform at Bellevue Hospital, 17 by 200 feet, and the new pier at Third street, East River, 60 by 360 feet, have been completed. Slight repairs have been made to Pier No. 61 East River, and a portion of the old material from it has been removed from Pier No. 55 East River, preparatory to re-building, while the re-building of the bulk-heads between Piers Nos. 43 and 44 has been commenced, and the rebuilding of the bulk-head in front of Pier No. 43 has been completed. The work of rebuilding Pier No. 1 East River has been retarded in consequence of the large amount of material requiring removal; the pier at the foot of Thirty-fourth street, North River is also being rebuilt. Engineer in Chief, Charles K. Graham, forwarded his report for the week ending Jan. 31, showing that the carpenters and laborers were still employed on the storage shed at the Battery, and the pile-drivers and dredges were at work upon the new piers, Nos. 44, 43, and 46 North River, the whole number of piles driven to the date of the report, amounting to 9,317. The stone-cutters' shed, at the East Seventeenth street yard, about 200 feet long, had been finished; also the blacksmiths' shop, with its two forges. Mr. Graham also gives details as to disposition of surveys and draughtsmen, and other matters.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Jennie Wilson, aged twenty-four, of No. 161 West Twenty-third street, fell on the sidewalk in Prince street yesterday and fractured her ankle.... Euclid Business, of Brooklyn fell on the sidewalk in Greenwich street and broke an ankle....Thomas Byrnes, of No. 328 East Thirty-sixth street, fell on the sidewalk at Forty-second street and Fourth avenue and sustained serious injuries....August Brunke, of No. 357 West Twenty-sixth street, was knocked down by the pole of a wagon striking him in the back, and had a leg broken....Ellen Washburn, a young woman, was arrested by Detectives Bennett and Clapp, of the Central Office, on suspicion of having stolen a diamond ring, valued at $125, from Geo. Burroughs, of No. 300 Garden street, Hoboken, N. J., while he was in her company at a house of ill-fame in Thompson street. The girl was locked up at Police Head-quarters.

A NEW CANAL-BOAT.

A model of a new canal-boat devised by Louis Bastett, of Tarrytown, was exhibited yesterday at the Produce Exchange. The wheels are completely enclosed; the water enters at the bow, passes to the wheels, and is thrown off at the stern; thus the speed of the boat is greatly accelerated. It is claimed that it is so constructed that it does not catch up weeds, &c., which frequently occasions the stoppage of the canal-boats now in use, and it is propelled by one-sixth of the steam power they now employ.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Thursday, Feb. 5, B. P. Fairchild, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Theodore F. Miller, Esq., as Referee, offered at public auction the four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, 25 by 60, with lot 90 feet deep, situate on Madison avenue, south-east corner of Sixtieth street. The house is unfinished, an expenditure of about $5,000 being required to complete it. The property was sold, subject to mortgages with interest amounting to $57,950, and bought by Bernard Haranagh for $500 over and above this sum, making the total price realized $58,450, on which $64,000 when the house is finished. No other business was transacted.

PRIVATE SALES.

The following transactions at private contract are reported:

By Wm. H. Rayner, No. 513 Pine street: Three full lots, West Seventieth street, north side, 250 feet east of Ninth avenue, sold for $18,000.

By V. K. Stevenson, jr., No. 11 Pine street: Four full lots, Ninety-first street, north-west corner of Ninth avenue, sold for $25,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day, public sales are noticed to occur at the Exchange as follows:

By Wm. Kennelly, Sheriff's sale of the lot 26 by 51.8, with the six-story building thereon covering same, situate on the north-west corner of Delancey and Norfolk streets, known as No. 130 Delancey street and No. 85 Norfolk street.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. H. Kyle, Esq., Referee, of the house with lot 19.4 by 142.4, No. 331 West Twenty-third street, north side, 325 feet west of Eighth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, FEB. 5.

NEW-YORK.

By B. P. Fairchild.

Recorded real estate transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Feb. 4.

Garden st., s. w. s., 150 ft. n. w. of College av., Morrisania, 25x100	$3,500
16th st., No. 29 West, n. s., 550 ft. w. of 5th av., 20x92	20,000
30th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th av., 75x98.6	37,000
83d st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison av., 25x98.9	23,500
35d st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5	20,000
76th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x102.2	
75th st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x102.2	48,000
122d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 75x100.11	12,000
147th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th av., widened, 54x 97.6	
148th st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 11th av., widened, 50x90.11	9,600
Lincoln av., e. s., extending from 132d to 133d sts., 200x275	66,000
Odyke av., s. s. corner 2d st., 100x100	1,140
Odyke av., n. s., 500 ft. e. of 2d st., 100x150	
Morrisania; Odyke av., s. s., 650 ft. e. of 2d st., 25x200, to Willard av.; Odyke av., s. s., 700 ft. e. of 2d st., 20x200	2,180
Odyke av., n. s., 575 ft. e. of 2d st., 50x200, to Willard av., Morrisania	880
Odyke av., n. s., 600 ft. e. of 2d st., 8 1-4x148.6; 50x150; Odyke av., s. s., 675 ft. e. of 2d st., 25x200, to Willard av., Morrisania	1,090
4th av., s. w. corner of 153d st., 40x75	27,000
4th av., s. w. s., 90 ft. n. of 132d st., 20x75	12,000
9th av., s. w. corner of 105th st., 100x125	20,000
10th av., e. s. 23 ft. n. of 10th st., 23.6x100	6,750

LEASES RECORDED.

4th st., n. s., No. 259 East, between Avenues B and C, 24.8x96.2; 20 years, per year | $3,000
4th av., s. s., extending from 125th to 126th sts., 2,180 ft. 4 inches, 4 years; 1 year, $5,600; 3 years, per year | 5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HIRAM MERRITT,

REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 53 3D AV.

Houses and lots bought and sold.
Stores and houses to let.
Rents collected, and full charge of property taken.
Returns promptly made. Reference given as to responsibility, &c.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, brown-stone trimmings, in East 24th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; lot, 20X100; all modern improvements; with or without gas-fixtures, mirrors, cornices, &c.; rented to May 1 next; terms to suit. Principals only apply for permits to J. SPENCER SMITH, Attorney, No. 318 Broadway, south-east corner Pearl st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE DWELLINGS, well located in the Fifth, Sleigh and Ninth Wards; houses in good order; replete with every convenience and improvement; prices from $10,500 to $18,000; also, several medium, first-class, three and four story stone-front houses on best streets in Twenty-second Ward, just west of Broadway. For circulars and permits apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

AN ELEGANT THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house on 45th st., near 6th av., will be sold cheap, if applied for at once. ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement. Also a large number of others, ranging in price from $9,000 to $170,000.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, No. 51 West 46th st., with or without the elegant furniture. Apply at the office of the owner, GEO. F. SLADE, No. 346 Broadway, Room No. 7.

JOHN S. PIERCE, 106 BROADWAY, OFFERS at a positive sacrifice a three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, on the north side of 71st st., between the Grand Boulevard and Central Park.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 28 West 49th st., built in best manner. A. VAN WINKLE & SON, No. 209 West st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT DWELLINGS (CHEAP)—18 East 57th, 20, 24 West 56th, 17, East, and 18, 20 West 53d, 22, 24, 31 West 52d, 15 East 43th, 13 East 41st, 31 West 39th, 7 West 34th; 5th av., 290, 584, 675, 781, 783. "Some decided bargains."
Y. K. STEVENSON, jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—TWO FULL LOTS ON EAST 47TH ST., 100 feet east of Madison av., in fee and unrestricted, suitable for stables or tenement-houses; price, $18,500 each, on very easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY AND attic high-stoop brick house, IN 12TH ST., JUST WEST OF 6TH AV.; lot 25x100.3; neighborhood unquestionable; price asked, $25,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE LOT NO. 19 EAST 33D ST., 30 feet front by half the block in depth, with three-story brown-stone-front dwelling-house thereon.
Apply to WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST, No. 58 Wall st.

CORNER PPOPERTY ON SPRING ST. FOR SALE—Well located, moderate price, easy terms. Also, a property on Canal st., near Broadway; also, small lot near West Broadway, suitable for workshop or stable.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR A FARM SUITABLE FOR a dairy, on the Harlem or Erie Railroads, the equity in a four-story corner brick house on 2d av., above 50th st.; a good trade will be given.
B. F. MELROSE, No. 555 3d av.

FOR SALE—BEST SMALL, MODERN THREE-story house in Fifth Ward; every improvement and convenience, with possession; not much cash required.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP AND basement brick dwelling-house No. 347 West 30th st., west of 8th av.; price $17,500. Apply to W. SCOTT JARVIS, Executor, No. 221 Canal st.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brick store corner of Cocaties Slip and Front st.; prominent location; terms easy.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 74 John st., about 24.11x60x95; sold by order of the executors to close the estate of the late Thos. C. Morton. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 459 West 22d st.; situated in a very fine neighborhood; house in excellent condition; price $18,000. Apply at No. 247 West 30th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SURPASSES ALL OTHER POINTS.

RUTHERFORD PARK, N.J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Green st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; L. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; E. T. Hewitt, Agent, 8 Broad st., Room 11; D. Van Winkle, Rutherford Park, N. J.

TRUCK GARDENERS.

To lease favorably at Garden City, on Central Railroad of Long Island, eighteen miles distant, farm of fifteen to fifty or more acres each, with suitable buildings. Apply to A. T. STEWART'S agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 o'clock, or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead village. Six months' free ticket with each lease.

HOME! HOME!! HOME!!!—At Flushing, 6 miles from New-York; 103 trains daily from 6 A. M. to 12 at night; a yearly commutation ticket free.
(Fare 8c. by package tickets.)
For sale, a French slate roof House, filled in with brick; gas, water, marble mantels; good closets; sewer connections, with double plot of ground; guttered and flagged.
Price $4,000.
The owner intends to sell, and any party who can invest in a home, from $500 to $2,500, will address Box No. 142 Post Office, obtain a free pass to Flushing, and full particulars.

FOR SALE,

Near Broad st., Newark, N. J., $6,500, $1000 to $1,500 in cash, three-story frame-dwelling; arranged by the former owner for his own convenience; gas, water, &c.; well calculated for two genteel families: twelve rooms; nice and pleasant neighborhood; three minutes' walk from depot; sold to close an estate; no reduction from the above price. H. A. HOYT, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

DOCK PROPERTY ON EAST RIVER AND NEW-town Creek for sale, in large or small lots, at reasonable rates. This property presents unusual facilities for sugar refineries, lumber, coal, and oil yards, or any business requiring superior water accommodation, or would be a splendid investment for capitalists. Apply to FRANCIS PIGORN,
Box 117, Long Island City.

FOR SALE AT ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND—Sixteen acres choice building sites, $12,800, or single acre, $1,000 per acre, near the beach and railroad, churches and schools. Apply to E. NORTON, agent, at Rockaway, or to WM. C. SUMNER, No. 81 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION OF a valuable grain and grass farm of 116 acres, at Liberty Corners, Somerset County, N. J., on New Jersey West Line Railroad, thirty miles from this City, on Feb. 18. For description, terms, and trains, inquire of JACQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

I WILL GIVE IN EXCHANGE FOR A house about 20x40 in fee, centrally located, a first-class plot of lots, improving rapidly in value; or will exchange for store property. House to be worth $30,000 to $50,000. Possession about May or September. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 New-York Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

At Auction or Private Sale.

THE NASSAU DRY-DOCK,

Situated on Hog Island, Opposite the City of Nassau, Bahamas.

This valuable property, comprising a slip on which vessels of large size may be laid dry for examination or repairs; a powerful steam-engine and other necessary appliances; offices and buildings suitable to the business, and between eleven and twelve acres of land adjoining, with a good dwelling-house, out-buildings, and appurtenances thereon—if not previously sold by private contract—will be sold at public auction in the City of Nassau, Bahamas, on March 5, 1874, at 12 M., under the direction of Henry K. Van Sicklen and William Joyce, executors, &c., of John S. Howell, deceased.

And on the same day, or as soon thereafter as practicable, will be sold also, at public auction on the premises, a great variety of materials and articles accumulated in the business, and mostly necessary in repairing vessels, now on store at the dock, the particulars of which will be given previous to the day of sale.

This dock was established and successfully operated by Mr. Howell.

A great number of vessels, large and small, have been repaired at it.

Its location is unsurpassed for securing business. It is well known to mariners.

Its capacity and depth of water are ample.

Ship timber is plenty on the adjacent islands.

Facilities for making repairs are abundant.

The business of operating is not an experiment; its success has been demonstrated, and it is sure to be remunerative.

The climate there is unequaled for healthfulness, and as a place of residence it is very desirable.

This sale presents such an opportunity as is afforded but rarely in a generation for securing, at comparatively small cost, and by the same purchase, a valuable property, certain means to business success, and a healthful, permanent, or Winter's residence.

The premises may be inspected at any time on application to MR. E. B. CERUTI, Superintendent, in charge at the dock.

For further particulars and terms of sale apply for circular either to

H. K. VAN SICLEN, Executor, &c., or
H. K. FARNSWORTH, Attorney for Executors,
No. 133 Nassau st., New-York City, or
Hon. G. C. ANDERSON, Nassau, Bahamas.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON VESTRY, WEST, AND JANE STS. AND 13TH AV.

Also,

BULK-HEAD

ON 13TH AV. (NORTH RIVER.)

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of J. S. H. G. Ward, executors of S. S. Ward, deceased, the following-described real estate, viz.:

VESTRY ST.

Two lots north side, 85 feet east of West st., each 23 x87.6.

WEST ST.

Three lots on the south-west corner of West and Jane sts., each about 23.6x71 feet.

JANE ST.

Twelve lots on the south side of Jane st., comprising the entire southerly front between West st. and 13th av., each lot about 71 feet in depth, and varying in front and rear from 19 to 24 feet.

13TH AV.

Three lots on the south-east corner of 13th av. and Jane st., with the brick buildings thereon, lots each 23.6x80.5. These buildings contain an engine and boiler in first-rate order, with pulleys, shafting, &c., all of which will be sold with the three lots.

Also,

BULK-HEAD

ON 13TH AV., (NORTH RIVER,)

and opposite the last-described property. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, lard refineries, &c.

SIXTY PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 21 PARK ROW, N. AND No. 4199 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

TUESDAY, FEB. 10, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT Auction Exchange, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn:
SPECIAL GUARDIAN'S SALE OF ESTATE OF
MARY Gardner, deceased, under order of Supreme Court,
THREE BRICK HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURG,
No. 249 Ewen st., corner Powers st., P. B., B. S. T. 25.5x43x74.6.—Splendid corner for a Doctor.
No. 247 Ewen st., similar house.
No. 120 Powers st., 22x30; lot 25x50. Modern improvements, and must positively be sold. Call and examine. Good for occupation or investment. Sold by order of the court for benefit of children. Maps, terms, &c., at office of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT.—PARTITION SALE, UNDER direction of William C. Barrett, Referee, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, 1874, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Brick house and extension, and lot, known as No. 249 Front st., near Dover st. Also, brick house and lot in front above, known as No. 245 same st. Also, brick house and lot, known as No. 63 Franklin st., near Vandewater st. Maps as No. 77 Cedar st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. M. Wood, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HAMILTON AV., 17TH, AND 18TH STS., BROOKLYN.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

WOOD, BRADY & TODD will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 19, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

HAMILTON AVENUE—The four valuable lots on Hamilton av., at the intersection of Middle st., (now Prospect av.) 375 feet west from 3d av.

SEVENTEENTH STREET—Three lots in the rear of the above, with the buildings on the same, consisting of offices, extensive coal-sheds, &c., &c., now used and known as "Bennett's Coal-yard," being a valuable location for business, having a frontage of 122 feet on Hamilton av., (at the intersection of Prospect av.,) with an average depth of 200 feet, running through to 17th st., and 75 feet front on 17th st. Also, on

EIGHTEENTH STREET—One lot, north side, 250 feet west of 3d av., 25 by 100.

To be sold by order of Trustees. Title perfect and the terms favorable.

WILLIAM W. SKIDDY,
JOHN D. HEISSENBUTTEL, } Trustees.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, Wood, Brady & Todd, No. 9 Pine st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ON BROADWAY, WEST SIDE, BETWEEN 19th and 23d sts., an office or desk-room, with show-window, suitable for real-estate or coal office. Address, with terms, D. A. B., Post Office Box No. 457, City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE,

Removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., may be found, as in the past, the most select help, of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address

NO. 68 WEST 37TH ST.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for City or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUATION for a young girl fifteen years of age, as children's nurse. Apply at No. 358 West 50th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY GENTEEL young Danish girl, who is a real good and desirable servant; very obliging; can do chamber-work, waiting, assist with children, or washing; has best of recommendation from her present employer. Call or address at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; highly recommended for honesty and sobriety; thoroughly understands her business as cook, meals, game, pastry; excellent at bread, biscuit, and other baking; will do washing; no objections to go to the country, or City. Call at No. 534 4th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to make herself useful; three years' city reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; in a private family; understands making all kinds of soups, jellies, &c.; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A thoroughly competent girl, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; is a good washer and ironer; best City recommendations. Call at 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a Scotch Protestant young woman; very neat, tidy, obliging, &c.; good cook, also lau dress; country or City; very best testimonials; would do house-work. Call at No. 330 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; makes good bread and biscuits; good City reference; willing to assist with the washing. Call at No. 247 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN AS PROFESSED Cook; best City references; no objection to country. Call for two days at No. 128 8th st., between 5th and 6th avs., over grocery store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, IN A PRIvate family, as first-class cook; six years' City references from last place. Call for two days at No. 230 East 40th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS Cook; expert at her business; excellent City reference. Call at No. 315 East 26th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, IN A Gentleman's family; a very fine and pure Bon cook. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, TO WASH AND Iron; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of baking; best City reference. Call at No. 230 West 29th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business; best of City references given as to character and ability. Address for two days No. 235 East 22d st., first floor, front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-Class cook; understands American, French and English cooking; good reference given. Apply at No. 420 Greenwich st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS Cook, Washer, and Ironer. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 440 East 119th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSEwork.—By a Swiss German girl; is fully capable; best City references; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

THE LADIES' DIRECTORY,

No. 1,502 Broadway, second door below 45th st., furnishes FAITHFUL, RESPECTFUL SERVANTS in every capacity. This Directory is conducted by LADIES. It means a thorough REFORM in domestic service. Competent dress-makers, seamstresses, and laundresses at $1 per day. Country orders should be sent two days in advance of visit.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged English lady as housekeeper in an elderly gentleman's family where there are no children; best reference given and required. Address Mrs. Anderson, Station D.

HOUSE-KEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—BY a lady, either in the City or country, or a position as clerk or correspondent in some mercantile house; first-class reference given and required. Address W. F., care of E. Thompson, No. 89 Gold st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO SWEDISH GIRLS (Protestants and sisters) together; will do the work of a house between them; one is an excellent cook, and the other chamber-maid and waitress; moderate wages; best reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is fully competent in all sorts of fine laundry work and ironing; children's clothes; has seven years' reference from her last place; lady to be seen; City or country. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS A VERY superior laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French finishing, &c.; is neat and tidy; has three years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French finishing, doing up all kinds of linen, &c.; has good City references; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing and ironing or cleaning; best City reference. Cal. at No. 426 West 41st st., first floor, back rooms.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN; can take charge of an infant and bring it up on a bottle, or growing children; excellent in sickness and invalids; superior references for ability; kind, attentive, obliging; good seamstress; country or City. Call at No. 336 4th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN as nurse and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; no object on to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Address No. 58 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant; City or country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 225 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED, PROTESTANT ENGlish woman, as nurse to an invalid lady and to do plain sewing; references from doctors can be given. Call or address No. 224 East 26th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE LADY AS MONTHly or sick nurse; best reference. Inquire for Mrs. Mason, No. 133 Macdougal st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN woman as nurse; very best reference. Call at No. 220 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as nurse. Apply at No. 230 West 29th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, AS NURSE and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City references. Call or address No. 450 2d av., near 20th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL, AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; best City references. Call at No. 24 East 14th st., between University place and 5th av., in the hair store.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; is neat and steady; has nearly five years' City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class waitress in a private family; fully capable of filling a man's place; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARNER, HAYES & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH ST.

Elegant suite, five rooms, second floor, to be let together or separately; brown-stone; unexceptionable location; near Madison square; table excellent; terms reasonable.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET VERY desirable handsomely-furnished large and small rooms, singly or together; will exchange reference. No. 31 East 10th st., between Broadway and University place.

NO. 12 5TH AV.

MRS. R. EATON has a suite of rooms to let on first floor.
Private table if desired.

A PLEASANT, UNFURNISHED, THIRD-STORY room, with small room adjoining, to let, with board. Also, room on fourth floor, either furnished or unfurnished. Call at No. 331 West 22d st.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, AT NO. 11 EAST 26TH st., between 5th and Madison avs., rooms on third floor, suitable for gentleman and wife; all modern improvements; best references given and required.

LARGE FRONT ROOM AND HALL ROOM TO let to gentlemen, without board, in private family; location first-class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 140 EAST 34TH ST.—AN ELEGANTLY furnished extension room, with first-class board, to a permanent party; a man and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms low; references exchanged.

DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR TO LET, with first-class board, either en suite or separate; terms reasonable; references exchanged. No. 15 West 43d st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND-story room for one or two gentlemen; bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c.; private family; reference. No. 52 West 13th st.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Desirable suite of apartments, on parlor floor, with private table, on reasonable terms, in the spacious double house, No. 45 5th av.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH Board.—Handsomely-furnished rooms for a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; house and table first-class.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH ST. HANDSOMELY FURnished double and single rooms, with first-class board; all modern conveniences; terms moderate; references.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A LARGE, HANDsome front room on fourth floor, with board; references.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST., SECOND DOOR FROM 5th av.—To rent, with board, large and small rooms, en suite or single; transient boarders taken.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—TO rent, with board, a single room for a gentleman seeking a quiet, refined, and permanent home.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—A LARGE ROOM ON second floor to rent, with board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. "Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D. 1852.* Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.
IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. DANTA, Assistant Superintendent.

BOARD WANTED.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN DESIRE A BEDroom and sitting-room connecting with board in a private family. Address, stating full particulars and price, Box No. 4,095 Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp enclosed),
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD CHARGE OF the books of a bank, wants a position as Cashier or Chief Clerk of a bank or manager of some other business; highest City references. Address EMPLE, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

A NEW-YORK LITERARY MAN, FAMILIAR with Europe, will accompany a tourist in an early Transatlantic trip; for health or culture the opportunity is a rare one. Address MEDICI, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH UPHOLSTERer, who worked at Marcotte's for five years, wishes to find work at private houses; knows upholstery and decorat on in all their branches. Call on or address Mr. DOUBLOT, No. 295 7th av.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent book-keeper and correspondent desires a situation; can loan employer $400. Address G. M., Box No. 86 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MAN, English, very fine appearance, stylish driver; well qualified in taking charge of horses and carriages; the best of City references, as also from Europe; wages moderate. Call or address No. 110 West 19th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN, English; understands gardening; City reference. Address A. A. W., No. 233 West 22d st.

FARMER, DAIRY, &c.—BY A PRACTICAL, working American man, (married,) one girl thirteen years old, (with or without cottage;) thoroughly understands all branches of farm and dairy, machinery, stock, &c.; is fully competent to take charge if required; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER, FARMER, &c.—BY A MAN aged twenty-three years, who is a good plain gardener; can also do farm-work, milk, take care of cattle and horses, drive, and be generally useful; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, married, two children; is an experienced gardener in all branches; can cure hot and green house, hot and cold graperies; also cure horses and cattle; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, (MARRIED, no family,) who thoroughly understands his business; first-class references. Address W. G., care J. Fleming, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; MARried, small family; thoroughly understands cultivation, flowers, fruits, and vegetables; good reference. Address T. H., No. 10, Shippenville, Hoboken, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (SWISS;) HE understands the care of horses, gardening of flowers and vegetables. Call at or address Gardener's home, No. 300 Broome st.

OYSTERMAN, WAITER, PORTER, OR LIKE situation, by a Scotch Protestant man aged twenty-two years, who is well-accustomed to do the above kinds of work in this City; has good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN—COOK AND LAUNDRESS, or House-work.—By two Irish Protestant man and wife, aged twenty-five years; no incumbrance; man can care and drive hors s, milk, care cattle, do gardening, wait on table, &c.; wife can cook or do general house-work; is an excellent laundress; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, AS waiter in a private family; understands his duty in every branch; can give best City reference from last place. Address B. T. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY-EFFICIENT French waiter, who speaks English perfectly; has first-class references, which will bear strict investigation. Address X. T., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—B

THE IRON MASTERS.

THE CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1874.

It is difficult to overrate the importance which those interested in iron manufacture attribute to the mass convention which is now being held here. It is impossible to estimate the gigantic interests and the enormous capital represented here; but it is certainly safe to say that nearly all the leading iron masters of the country are present—all those whose engagements would possibly admit of their leaving home. I should characterize the feeling as one of deep earnestness rather than of enthusiasm. Some branches of the iron trade are in a greatly depressed condition, and it is hoped that by a frank and full interchange of views, those interested may be enabled to take measures to bring about renewed prosperity. The report on the condition of the iron trade and the proposed memorial to Congress, both of which appeared exclusively in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of to-day—were read, scrutinized, and discussed before the convention assembled. This, especially in the case of the memorial, enabled the iron-masters to go into the convention previously well informed as to what they would be asked to consider, and to be able at once to discuss the matters intelligently. In this detailed report of the proceedings the views of the different speakers on these questions are given at length. There was considerable discussion on Mr. Durfee's resolution advocating Congressional encouragement to public enterprises of great national importance; and though the resolution was finally withdrawn in deference to some whose political affiliations led them to oppose it, the general feeling of the convention seemed to be in favor of advocating such encouragement. The session of the convention did not last so long as was anticipated, many of those attending it feeling that its primary objects, having been accomplished, it was unnecessary to introduce topics which would open a field of endless discussion, and probably carry the convention over to-morrow. The organization of the General Association of the iron masters has been accomplished on a basis satisfactory to all interested, and the memorial to Congress has been thoroughly ventilated and adopted. Iron men from different parts of the country have become acquainted with one another, have compared views of the situation, and have gained much valuable iron information as to the general business of the country, as well as what their competitors are doing and propose to do. In bringing these matters to pass, the convention has fulfilled its purposes, and may fairly be said to have been in every way successful. The majority of the iron-masters left for their homes as soon as possible after the convention adjourned *sine die*.

But there are some other matters of general interest which have transpired to-day. First of all, a private meeting of the National Association of Nail Manufacturers was held this morning before the assembling of the convention. Mr. Blair, of Pittsburg, the President of the association, in the chair. Mr. Holden, of New-York, the Secretary, stated that the aggregate production of nails throughout the country for 1873 was 40,000 tons less than that of 1872, and 312,000 tons less than that of 1871, and that the stock of nails on hand on the 1st of January, 1874, was 32,000 tons less than on the 1st of January, 1873, and 30,000 more than on the 1st of January, 1872. There was a very general interchange of views as to the prospects of the nail manufacture for the present year, and it was elicited that there is a very large and increasing demand for nails in the markets of the West, while an increased demand in the Eastern markets is looked for at an early date. The general outlook was regarded as decidedly encouraging. One very important matter affecting the nail interests was discussed and satisfactorily settled. It is this: Hitherto there has been great variation between the Eastern and Western classifications as to the lengths of different sorts of nails. Sometimes they were longer and sometimes shorter, the variation running from a quarter of an inch to an inch in the length of nail. To-day it was wisely decided to have one identical classification throughout the country, and the Western classification was adopted as a national classification. All buyers of nails will be most gratified to learn that the makers have come to so wise and important a decision. The association adjourned to meet again in this City in July next. Among the prominent nail works represented at the meeting were the Fall River Nail Works, Tremont Nail Company, East Bridgewater Iron Company, Old Colony Iron Company, Wareham Nail Company, Robinson Iron Company, Weymouth Iron Company, Somerset Iron Company, Parker Mills, Providence Iron Company, J. & J. Rogers' Iron Company, Boonton Iron Works, Oxford Iron Company, Duncannon Iron Company, Birdsboro' Nail Works, Pottstown Iron Company, Chesapeake Nail Works, Harrisburg Nail Works, Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works Company, Sable Iron Works, Juniata Iron Works, Vesuvius Iron Works, Clinton Iron and Nail Works, New-Castle Manufacturing Company.

To-day also witnessed a new move in the iron business in connection with the railroad iron interests. The Rail Association has hitherto been located in Pittsburg, and has been chiefly supported by Western men. It was felt that Pittsburg is too far off for the advantage of Eastern rail-makers, and at a private meeting of the rail men held to-day in one of the parlors of the Continental Hotel, it was determined to organize an Eastern association of all proprietors of rail mills east of Pittsburg. This will include Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, of Johnstown, who will be, in himself, a tower of strength to the new organization. The meeting having been called to order, Dr. Eldridge, of the Elmira Iron and Steel Rolling Company, was voted into the chair, and the election of officers was proceeded with. This resulted in the election of Mr. Cox, of the Reading Rolling Mills, as President, and of Mr. Slade, of the Trenton Rolling Mills, as Secretary. The only business transacted was the passage of a resolution that the members of the Association should forward to the Secretary full lists of their labor prices, to be collected, by him and furnished in tabular form, for their private information, to every member of the association. Among the rail-makers taking an active part in this movement were Mr. Chester Griswold, of the firm of John A. Griswold & Co., of Troy; Mr. Noek, of the Rome Iron Works; Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, of the Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, and other well-known gentlemen.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF IRON MANUFACTURERS.

The National Association of Iron Manufacturers also held their annual meeting. The more interesting parts of the annual report, as presented to the meeting, were as follows:

The heavy advance in the prices of pig and wrought iron was followed, in 1872, by unprecedented disturbances in labor and very large increase in the wages. When coal in England, and labor, ore, &c., in this country, were forced to an unnatural height, prices of iron became unremunerative, and attempts to reduce labor have given rise to prolonged strikes—disastrous alike to employer and employed. While there is no combination among manufacturers to assist each other and work for mutual interest, the workmen seem thoroughly organized into "unions," and large sums are voted by working employes to support those in other regions who are "out." In several of the most protracted and obstinate of those strikes the men resumed work at the old wages list after months of idleness. So great has become this difficulty in Great Britain that the manufacturers have formed a "National Federation of Employers," and the object seems to be to oppose similar combinations among their workmen, who send their own members to Parliament and exert the influence wielded by a million of working men. This Federation is not an aggressive body, but acts on the defensive, and seems to be the first association of capitalists for the purpose, and one mode of operation is to resist a strike in one mill by a "lock-out" in other mills, but more especially to exert political influence, although so strong an organization must play a powerful part in the social economy of the country. Our hopes for its success will be more than realized if it will teach the workman that his interest is identical with his employer, and that mutual forbearance and conciliation should characterize the movements of both parties. Another mode of settling labor troubles adopted in France is to grade the wages according to the skill of the workman, so that if 1,000 men struck for higher wages, the employers could grant the advance to say 500 or so of the best men, leaving the idle or inferior men to work at lower prices or leave. It is called the individual labor schedule.

NEW PROCESSES.

The Secretary has given but little attention to new processes, although several patentees have been invited to explain their improvements to the Iron Congress, to be held in this City on the 5th inst.

The Secretary is in receipt of letters from the department at Washington, from foreign countries, seeking information and advice concerning the various matters connected with the iron industries of the country, and much time is necessarily consumed in attending to these matters.

THE DUTY ON IRON.

Undoubtedly strong efforts are making at Washington looking to a reduction or total abolition of the duty on pig and bar iron, and to resist this, and even demand, as a revenue measure, the restoration of the ten per cent. tax deducted by Congress in 1872, should be the end and aim of every iron association, especially while labor in the mills and furnaces of Great Britain and the Continent are not much over half the sums paid for similar work in this country.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

As was predicted by Mr. Baker and others, 1872 proved to be a remarkable year for the iron business, and iron, as it were, became king. Taking No. 1 pig-iron for illustration, we find it quoted in February, 1871, at $30, while in August of the same year it had advanced to $36; and ten months later, in June, 1872, $50, and in August $57 was the selling price; and other numbers of pig-iron, as well as rolled iron, (except rails,) ran upward in proportionate figures. The year 1872 saw the culmination of a period of increased consumption in iron, which had been constantly augmenting for years, without any corresponding increase of the producing capacity of the world, hence for the first time in many years the demand in all parts of the world far exceeded the production, and the heavy advance in prices, and often the actual scarcity of pig-iron, gave an unhealthy stimulus to the business, and 1873, as might have been expected, saw changes that were startling to those long in the business. Ore and coal lands were surveyed and opened, furnaces and rolling mills erected in every part of the United States, where ore and capital could be procured, especially in the West, and the same remarks apply to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe. The natural result followed of a very heavy increase of product with a greatly reduced consumption, because of the high prices of iron, and while January, 1873, opened with No. 1 pig-iron at $46 per ton, December of the same year found it offering at $30. What the natural causes of the decline did not effect, the severe monetary panic beginning in September, 1873, did, by reducing the work upon railroads and the other consuming industries of the country. And as 1872 opened with a producing capacity of pig-iron in the United States of some 4,000,000 tons, 1874 sees that capacity increased to 5,000,000 tons; and while we were formerly dependent upon foreign countries for forty to fifty per cent. of the pig and wrought iron consumed here, we now have producing capacity equal to any reasonable demand for consumption, and our manufacturers will probably be obliged to look to the exportation of our surplus iron to keep the entire iron trade of the country in healthy activity. At this time, so far is consumption (including rails) below the full capacity of the works, that it is believed that one-fourth of the furnace capacity is idle, and fully one-third of the rolling-mill capacity. And the fluctuations in bar-iron have been equally marked, the reduction even being to a point that nets the maker a loss, and hence production is contracted. The selling price of bar-iron from our own bulletins for 1872 and 1873 has varied as follows:

	1872.	1873.
Jan. 1	$85 00	$94 00
April 1	100 00	92 00
July 1	105 00	87 00
Oct. 1	100 00	72 00

Feb. 1, 1874, $68 00.

The English prices at this date are £4 7s. for Cleveland No. 3 Pig; £4 for Cinder Pig, up to £5 10s. for best ore pig. Bar-iron is quoted for best, £12 10s. up to £13, but trade is less active, and prices thought to be softening, although the continued high price of coal keeps the cost up to a high figure.

Besides several iron associations, a number of newspapers have undertaken the collection of iron statistics, much to the annoyance of furnace and mill owners, many of whom decline positively to return product or give any information respecting their business; hence, it has been with great difficulty, and after frequent applications, that returns could be procured. Taking the returns received at this office, and coupling them with the estimates as made by Messrs. Swank & Baker, and already published, the product for 1872 and 1873 for wrought and pig iron will compare as follows:

	1872. Net tons.	1873. Net tons.
Pig-iron produced	2,900,000	2,695,000
Rolled iron	1,941,000	1,830,000

Showing a falling off in both pig and bar iron. But putting them in separate items and more in detail, as estimated for 1873, the figures will stand thus:

Pig-Iron.

	Net tons.
Charcoal	520,749
Anthracite	1,249,673
Bituminous coal and coke	873,634
Anthracite coal and coke	48,000
Peat and charcoal	1,600
Charcoal and bituminous	1,778
Total	2,695,434

The ascertained and estimated production of manufactured iron for 1873 is given as follows:

	Net tons.
Merchant bar and rod	400,000
Sheet and plate	250,000
Hoop	30,000
Nails and spikes	200,000
Axles	100,000
Rails—iron and steel	850,000
Total rolled iron	1,830,000
Product of forges and bloomeries	50,000
Cast steel	28,000
Bessemer steel	140,000
Siemens-Martin steel	3,500
Total	2,051,500

The blast furnaces of the United States are believed to be as follows, as of Jan. 1, 1874; Charcoal furnaces, 300; anthracite furnaces, 235; bituminous and coke furnaces, 200; total, 735 furnaces, with a capacity of nearly 5,000,000 tons of iron.

The rolling mills are as follows: rail mills, of which eight make Bessemer steel rods, 54; bar iron and plate, &c., 250; total, 304, with a capacity of over 2,600,000 tons annually, and an estimated product of 1873 of 1,830,000 tons.

The nail factories of the United States number fifty-two, with 3,040 nail machines, producing, in 1873, 4,030,000 kegs nails, 100 pounds each.

The product of the bloomeries and forges of the United States for 1873 was about 50,000 tons. The British blast furnaces on Jan. 1, 1874, were as follows, viz.:

	Furnaces.	In Blast.
England	609	565
Wales and Monmouth	206	134
Scotland	154	122
Charcoal and coal blast	5	3
Total	974	824

The production from these furnaces, estimated from the best data at our command, was, in 1872, 6,742,000 tons; in 1873, 6,850,000 tons; with a capacity, if all were blowing, of nearly 8,000,000 tons. In 1862 the production was about 4,000,000 tons, and furnaces are still building.

REPORTS FROM ENGLAND.

The exports from the United Kingdom for the years 1872 and 1873, from official sources, are as follows, viz.:

Pig-iron.

Articles and to what Countries Exported.	Month. 1872. Tons.	Month. 1873. Tons.	Twelve Months. 1872. Tons.	Twelve Months. 1873. Tons.
Germany	19,917	9,303	310,597	261,642
Holland	40,659	22,657	352,895	330,398
France	7,526	6,359	90,234	89,156
United States	8,111	3,526	195,151	102,624
Other countries	25,022	25,557	382,266	335,844
Total	101,235	67,402	1,231,143	1,139,664

Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod Iron.

	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Germany	2,152	928	17,799	26,850
Holland	795	689	8,479	13,320
France	200	59	1,331	2,494
Italy	1,025	3,791	19,557	25,067
Turkey	606	555	7,027	8,471
United States	2,638	317	64,583	23,066
British North America	88	183	46,536	31,339
British India	1,212	3,069	16,054	22,578
Australia	1,707	1,521	20,841	15,571
Other countries	8,962	8,157	111,393	119,726
Total	19,385	19,269	313,600	288,422

Railroad Iron of all Sorts.

	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Russia	7,261	1,874	106,939	162,275
Sweden and Norway	1,208	4,212	13,172	50,172
Germany	939	3,472	50,105	41,984
Holland	1,373	677	5,125	20,599
France	29	56	2,117	2,497
Spain and Canaries	1,883	606	12,274	13,590
Austrian Territories	51	....	7,989	816
Egypt	1,556	3,712	14,484	13,951
United States	31,686	7,747	467,304	185,702
Spanish W. I. Islands	1,447	....	3,330	4,446
Brazil	1,578	618	20,743	15,047
Peru	1,968	24	36,613	8,462
Chili	133	1,264	2,553	5,852
British North America	1,044	39	77,255	54,573
British India	1,047	2,626	14,651	18,087
Australia	2,937	7,301	25,094	35,069
Other countries	9,798	15,322	85,672	153,658
Total	65,938	49,550	945,420	786,800

Wire, Except Telegraph.

	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Galvanized or not	2,753	2,306	33,540	29,884

Hoops, Sheets, Boiler and Armor Plates.

	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Russia	645	456	12,344	17,965
Germany	2,188	760	16,034	26,023
Holland	1,141	341	9,810	11,759
France	356	240	3,162	4,818
Sp'n & Canaries	540	731	6,207	5,139
United States	1,619	303	31,407	18,291
Brit. N. Amer.	27	46	16,043	9,447
British India	1,291	2,924	18,045	16,770
Australia	2,055	1,650	20,267	21,360
Other countries	7,120	5,626	74,166	69,865
Total	16,982	13,077	207,495	201,437

Cast or Wrought Iron, and all other Manufactures, (except Ordnance unenumerated.)

	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Russia	2,033	586	18,434	42,880
Germany	3,055	1,051	38,607	28,183
Holland	1,259	1,332	13,598	16,485
France	372	380	4,805	5,054
Spain and Canaries	288	503	5,760	8,849
United States	1,235	1,229	13,468	22,279
British North America	67	77	21,599	16,917
British Possessions in South Africa	349	408	3,752	4,986
British India	1,198	1,500	20,283	18,762
Australia	3,308	3,444	23,595	31,270
Other countries	8,895	7,649	115,706	86,500
Total	22,059	18,159	269,607	282,165

Tin Plates.

	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
France	289	293	3,342	3,941
United States	4,874	4,665	87,360	85,531
British North America	95	103	4,003	3,343
Australia	434	412	5,094	4,326
Other countries	1,289	2,021	18,284	23,327
Total	6,981	7,494	118,083	120,468

Old Iron.

	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
For remanufacture	9,049	1,791	107,521	66,478

Steel, unwrought.

	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
France	110	87	3,204	2,544
United States	2,150	905	23,821	19,262
Other countries	1,424	1,270	17,944	17,682
Total	3,684	2,262	44,966	39,488
Manufactures of steel or steel and iron combined	763	728	11,384	10,508
Total iron and steel	248,829	182,038	3,382,762	2,059,314

Coal, Coke, Cinders, and Fuel Manufactured.

	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Russia	6,859	3,396	796,178	613,831
Sweden and Norway	36,256	70,433	765,308	788,782
Denmark	22,907	62,057	641,508	589,512
Germany	111,519	123,246	2,113,589	1,674,397
Holland	22,609	33,527	471,459	467,147
France	173,753	269,172	2,191,855	2,475,649
Spain and Canaries	59,020	72,828	637,046	613,023
Italy	48,691	57,369	928,870	796,930
Brazil	26,628	49,491	329,584	395,249
British India	34,982	55,287	549,486	540,118
Other countries	287,146	269,877	3,773,611	3,677,695
Total	830,370	1,072,883	13,198,494	12,632,333
Coals, &c., shipped for the use of steamers engaged in foreign trade	....	270,492	8 months	2,208,315

REPORT OF CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

At 10:30 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and Hon. David Thomas, of Cattasaqua, the father of the iron trade in this county, was nominated as temporary Chairman, and Mr. James M. Swank as temporary Secretary. Mr. James Bennett, of Pittsburg, moved that in order to facilitate business, representatives of the various associations report to the meeting committees to represent the interests of bar-iron, plate-iron, iron-rails, and pig-iron. He suggested that a committee of five members for each specialty be appointed. The motion was unanimously adopted, and the following committees appointed:

Bar-iron—James C. Lewis, Oliver Williams, N. Howland, Geo. L. Reis, Robt. McCarthy.

Plate-iron—James J. Bennett, Dr. Charles Huston, Charles H. Ashburner, Charles H. Baily, Wm. R. McIlvaine.

Pig-iron—J. H. Mascon, C. J. Nourse, A. B. Cornell, Henri N. Braem, G. Fuller.

Rails—D. J. Morrell, E. B. Ward, S. A. Fuller, Chester Griswold, W. E. C. Coxe.

The committees having been duly approved, Mr. Oliver Williams moved, and Mr. Bennett seconded, that the old officers of the Iron and Steel Association be re-elected. The motion was unanimously agreed to. The following are the officers: President, Samuel J. Reeves; Vice Presidents, E. B. Ward, S. M. Felton, Ab. S. Hewitt, James J. Bennett, and James Park, Jr.; Secretary, James M. Swank; Treasurer, Charles Wheeler.

It was next moved and adopted that the special standing committees just appointed be made ex officio members of the committee. Mr. Samuel J. Reeves, the newly-elected President took the chair, and after alluding briefly to the condition of the iron trade, thanked the meeting for re-electing him as President of the new association.

A member said that there were a great number of gentlemen present who were not connected directly with the trade, and he hoped they would be permitted to remain and listen to their proceedings. Among them was their old friend, Henry C. Carey, of Philadelphia. The required permission was unanimously granted.

Mr. Stebbins here moved that a cordial welcome be extended to Hon. Henry C. Carey, of Philadelphia, the wise, learned, and humane political economist, and the early and steadfast friend of the iron and steel industries, as well as of every other industry of the country. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Swank, the Secretary, next read the memorial to Congress, which was read at the meeting held on Wednesday evening, and which was published exclusively in THE TIMES of to-day.

Mr. Kaufman, of Columbia, Penn., moved that the memorial be adopted as a whole.

Mr. O. Williams hoped the motion would not prevail. He moved that the paper be considered section by section.

The amendment was put by the Chair and declared carried. The Secretary then read the preamble.

Mr. Thomas thought it would be well to enumerate in the preamble the branches of the trade represented at the meeting.

A gentleman representing Hussey, Wells & Co., of Pittsburg, asked whether all persons representing the iron trade were entitled to address the meeting. He was under the impression that this was not a meeting of the trade generally, but of the American Steel and Iron Association.

The Chairman said that all interests were intended to be represented, and, after some remarks from other members, the preamble was amended accordingly.

The second section was next read. Mr. E. C. Pechin, of the Dunbar Iron Works, objected to the passage of the section. He thought it very inexpedient. He did not wish to say a word against the policy of protection; but what they wanted was stability even with low prices, rather than instability with high prices. They were not threatened with foreign competition, but with home competition. There were over 700 furnaces in the country, and if they were all worked to their utmost capacity there would be a glut of raw iron in the market. They should cheapen the cost of production by strict management of their business, and thus reduce the prices. He would be against bringing the tariff question before Congress at all.

Mr. Bennett did not agree with the views of the last gentleman. The management of the pig-iron manufacture in this country was conducted with the greatest economy. Mr. Pechin's speech was nothing but a tirade against the manufacturers of pig-iron.

Mr. Pechin—The gentleman has mistaken the tenor of my remarks. My remarks were complimentary. [Laughter.] I do not like to be misrepresented by the gentleman from Pittsburg.

The second section was then put and carried without alteration.

The third section, on the amendment of the Tariff laws, was passed without discussion.

The fourth section, in reference to the Bankrupt act, was adopted, except that the words "five-sixths" were stricken out. The section as amended gives to three-fourths of the creditors the right to control the settlement of the affairs of an insolvent.

The fifth section, relating to the revision of the statutes, was next read and adopted.

The sixth section, suggesting the creation of a Department of Industry, created a brief discussion. It was suggested that this department should have representatives in the Cabinet representing the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the country.

Mr. Morrell thought it would be unwise to ask for more than one representative at present. The section was adopted in its original form.

The next section, relating to financial topics and limiting the issue of legal-tender notes to $400,000,000, was then discussed. The words "have such diversity of views upon financial topics that the various measures now presented for your consideration may each find its special advocates" were stricken out. The remainder of the section was adopted.

The last section of the memorial, "The tariff policy a source of wealth," asking the Government to adhere to a protective policy, was unanimously agreed to. The memorial was then put as a whole, and adopted, and the officers of the association were directed to sign it, and have it duly presented to Congress. Mr. Williams further suggested that the memorial should also be signed by the special committees of the association. This was agreed to.

Mr. G. B. Stebbins, Detroit, Mich., moved the following resolution:

Whereas, It is of highest importance that the quality of iron ores be well known in order that the quality and cost of iron made therefrom can be correctly determined, and whereas the want of any accurate system in this matter, and the large demand for ores in the past few years have led to a want of care in assorting and to a lowering of the standard of purity detrimental to all interested; therefore,

Resolved, That we urge a more careful assorting of kinds, and a more critical classification of qualities and percentage of iron in the ores as of great importance to producer and consumer.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Oliver Williams proposed a resolution deprecating the formation of trade-unions for the regulation of wages, of either employes or employer.

Mr. Wharton thought the time had hardly arrived to take action in this matter.

Mr. Reeves (Chairman) thought they could not entertain the proposition under the by-laws. On consideration, however, he decided that it could be discussed.

Mr. Bennett—If we take action on the question now, it will be regarded as the act of the association. This was not the place nor the time to discuss the question.

Mr. Williams would not, he said, press his resolution if the feeling of the meeting was against it.

Several members suggested that the resolution be withdrawn. Others hoped that it would be discussed and passed. Mr. Williams finally withdrew the resolution, and the matter was dropped.

Mr. E. C. Coxe, of Reading, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting cordially approves the proposed exhibition of iron ores and products at the Centennial Exhibition, and promise our individual co-operation to the Iron and Steel Association in securing a just representation of the iron resources of the country.

Mr. Weeks, in reference to the committee appointed to collect ore specimens for the exhibition, presented the claims of the West to be represented on that committee.

Mr. Bennett offered the following:

Resolved, That the general policy of employing a portion of the national revenue in the improvement of natural channels of trade and transportation, and of extending Governmental aid to transcontinental lines of railroad, the construction of which involves greater risks and expense than private enterprise is willing to encounter, has been beneficial to the whole country, and we advise that such further aid be extended to unfinished national lines of road as will render productive the investments already made by the Government, and tend to improve the Southern and Western States through which they extend; to revive business and give employment to labor now idle, with other resulting benefits to the people at large.

Resolved, That the satisfactory progress of ship-building in the United States, and the especial activity in the construction of iron vessels for ocean commerce, is evidence of the beneficial operation of the registry laws, which should not be changed so as to allow free trade in ships to the serious detriment of this growing industry, without conferring upon the carrying trade any real or permanent advantage.

Mr. Durfee moved that the resolution be referred to the Executive Committee of Iron and Steel Association.

Mr. Bennett hoped the Government would build the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific Railroads, and practice a system of internal improvements. Except the Government takes a hold of the railroads, the country must, he said, suffer.

Mr. Morrill concurred in the first resolution, and hoped the Government would finish the construction of those roads, which do more to revive the interests of the country than anything else that could be done.

Mr. Moorhead also concurred with the resolution. He hoped the convention would adopt it. The roads must be built, and why should they wait. He asked them not to be afraid of the subject.

Judge Smith thought the question should be left to political parties to settle. Congress may say to them that in asking that those roads be built they were doing it for their own personal ends, as they would be called upon to supply the iron. He was opposed to the resolution.

Mr. Bennett did not agree with Judge Smith. They wanted the roads; private enterprise cannot build them, and the Government should build them for the national good. They wanted the Ohio River improved also for the national benefit, which would reduce the cost of transportation in this country. He hoped the resolution would pass.

Mr. Durfee said he would offer an amendment to the resolution to meet the views of all the members. He would not particularize any road or roads, but advocate generally "internal improvements."

Mr. Bushnell hoped they would build their railroads of American and not with English iron.

A member moved that Mr. Bennett's resolution be laid on the table. The motion was seconded, but on a vote being taken the motion was lost.

Mr. Bennett then offered the following amendment:

"That this association recognizes the importance and necessity that the General Government should imitate and carry out a general system of internal improvements, tending to reduce the cost of inter-communication between various sections of the country, both for passengers, raw materials, and products."

The amendment having been put was declared lost. Mr. Bennett's second resolution, relating to the progress of ship-building, was put and carried by a large majority.

On motion of Mr. Williams, a vote of thanks to the press was adopted, and no other business having been brought before the meeting the convention adjourned.

IRON ORES—PAPER BY MR. NOBLE.

The following paper on "Iron Ores, Development, Quantity, and Quality," was communicated to the Convention by Mr. F. W. Noble, of Detroit:

It has been wisely said "Knowledge is power." On our intelligence, prudence, and industry will depend our welfare and the profit we may derive from the magnificent resources at our command. One of the greatest, if not the greatest, and most important industry of this country is iron. Our resources are unlimited and unequaled, and our ores in many instances are superior to any known to exist in any other country, in such quantities, with most favorable advantages for manipulating them. No other country has made such progress in developing their resources for the last few years. So far as our knowledge extends we possess more than double the quantity of coal and iron of all other countries combined, with still a large area of our mineral regions unexplored, but known to contain immense deposits of both coal and iron. Our resources are largely available, being located in close proximity to means of transportation, while in many localities coal and iron are contiguous to each other. With willing hands, backed by capital, one may (with such protection as Government has extended to manufacture) defy competition in this branch of industry. The experience of England has taught us what course to pursue in order that success must crown our efforts. Her policy has been to buy nothing that they could make themselves, to encourage no foreign trade which does not pay a profit, but to stimulate all manufacture, and every commercial transaction where profit can be realized and general prosperity at home produced. With our broad prairies and rich soil, agriculture can be pursued while the manufacturing interest may be multiplied, thus working each for the other, one furnishing a market, the other supplying it. Shall we make proper use of what a bountiful Providence has furnished us? The object of this paper is to call your attention to some of the ores only of this country. Their general distribution and the diversity of their deposits would require more time and ability to describe than I can claim. I shall therefore confine myself more particularly to certain localities with which I am more favorably acquainted, leaving other parts of our broad fields to those who are acquainted with their several localities.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR IRON.

There is not known to exist so extensive a deposit of rich ores as may be found in what is known as the Marquette or Lake Superior Iron District. The present outlet for the shipment of ores is Marquette and L'Anse, on Lake Superior, and Ercanaba or Green Bay, Lake Michigan. Iron was known to exist in that region over forty years ago. Nothing was done, however, until the year 1845, when the Jackson Mine location, at Negannée was discovered. In 1846 the first ore was mined. Many unforeseen difficulties seemed at first to bar the development of these isolated districts, but energy and perseverence accomplished wonderful results. In a work entitled *Lake Superior Iron District, Its Mines and Furnaces*, by A. P. Swineford, editor of the *Mining Journal*, Marquette, he says:

"In the Summer or Fall of 1846, one year after the discovery of the Jackson Mountain by Mr. Everett and his party, the Jackson Company undertook the erection of a forge in the Cape River, about three miles from Negannée, but some unforeseen difficulties intervened between the commencement and completion of this forge, so that it was not put into operation until February, 1848. The first bloom was made on the 10th of February by Mr. Olds, and hammered into bar-iron by Mr. Barnug. To them belongs the credit of erecting the first manufacturing establishment and making of iron in that region. The first blooms made were sold to Capt. E. B. Ward, and from them was made the walking-beam of the steam-boat Ocean, so long and well-known as one of the North Shore Line of steamers. Other forges were built and operated successfully in that portion of the country. The first pig-iron from Lake Superior ore was made by S. R. Gay, at the Collier's Forge. It was made as an experiment in the forge chimney, which had been converted into a temporary stack. The result confirmed Mr. Gay in his determination to build a blast furnace, which he afterward done."

This was the incipient step of mining and of manufacturing ores of Lake Superior. No rapid progress was made toward developing that country until after the completion of the docks at Marquette in 1855, and the opening of the Ste. Marie Canal the 18th of June of same year. During the year 1855, 1.449 tons of ore were shipped by the Cleveland Company. Previous to this date, and from the date of the first opening of the mines, a period of about eight years, 28,900 tons of ore had been mined and used in the different forges in the vicinity. The attention of iron-workers was called to the iron manufactured in the forges of Lake Superior, and various means were used to test its quality. The following comparative tests of the strength per pound to the square inch are found in Prof. Johnson's report on the tensity of bar-iron:

Salisbury, Conn., iron	58.000
Sweeds' iron	58.140
Lancaster, Penn., iron	58.861
Centre County, Penn., iron	59.400
English cable-bolt iron	59.105
Essex County, N. Y., iron	59.960
Russia iron	76.069
Lake Superior iron	89.582

A. B. Martin, Engineer in Chief, United States Navy, in his report to the Secretary of the Navy, says:

"A piece was drawn down to half an inch in diameter, rounds made into a chain link, tested in the cable-proving machine, and broke at 169.120 pounds. These scientific tests show that the Lake Superior iron possesses one-third greater tensity than the best Swedish, English, or other American irons. These facts coming to the knowledge of iron men they were anxious to obtain the ores. The country began to be developed, new mines discovered and opened and furnaces built. During the first ten years, from 1855 to 1865, inclusive, fourteen mines had been opened and 1,100,000 tons of ore mined. Seven furnaces were also built and 64,000 tons of pig-iron (charcoal) manufactured, with a value approximating $8,000,000. From this date (1865) the increase was more rapid, averaging over 100,000 tons annually, with an addition of over thirty mines, making the total of mines now opened forty-four, with a capacity to mine 2,000,000 tons annually if demand were made for the ore. *Marquett's Mining Journal* gives the product of the mines for 1873 at 1,165,057 tons of ore and 71,507 tons of pig-iron, valued at $11,365,683."

I find the total amount of ore produced from Lake Superior Mines to January, 1874, will not vary much from 7,500,000 tons. The total amount of pig-iron produced in Upper Peninsula, mostly all charcoal, is 428,000 tons to Jan. 1, 1874, and the value of ore and iron produced approximates to $55,000,000.

VARIETY OF ORES.

The great variety of ores produced in that district, rich in metallic iron, and free from detrimental foreign matter, enables furnace men, with proper care in the mixture of ores, to produce a superior quality of pig-metal, suitable for any and all purposes. The great demand for high-grade ores, the last two or three years, has been beyond the ability of the mines to produce. The great anxiety on the part of the producers seemed to have led them into error, which, unless corrected, must work to the injury of both producer and manufacturer. Formerly the standard of high grade ores of that region would yield from sixty-five to sixty-eight per cent. metallic iron; recently the standard has fallen to below sixty per cent., not because there are less high-grade ores, but, owing to the inability to supply the great demand for ores, less care has been exercised in selecting and shipping ores. The results are known to every furnace man, and not only to furnace men, but to the owners of mills using iron. It is well known that the impurities in an ore enter in a greater or less degree into the iron produced. Too much care cannot be taken in selecting and properly preparing the ores before charging the furnace. Maintain the high standard of the ores and the reputation of Lake Superior iron will remain as now, at the head of the list.

MISSOURI IRON.

Following Michigan, Missouri can lay claims as to the quality of the ore produced, but in quantity she cannot compete. She is rapidly developing her iron, and will supply largely the demand for high-grade ores in the South and West. Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama all have large deposits of both coal and iron. Virginia and North Carolina and New-York have large deposits of magnetic oxydes, and are commanding the attention of manufacturers. Both iron and coal were known to exist in large quantities in some of the Southern States. It is doubtless true that they were not developed, because the habits of the old land and slave-owners led them to have no relish for the busy conflict and strife by which the wealth and power of the Northern States had been so rapidly acquired. Since the close of the war, however, a change has come over the spirit of their dreams, and new life has been born in them. They are looking forward to a bright future, and capitalists are invited to invest in both iron and coal in the different States.

THE ALABAMA IRON.

None, so far as I can see, can compete with Alabama in producing cheap iron of good quality. I have in my possession samples of coal and iron of fine qualities; one specimen from lands owned by D. Thomas & Son, of Pennsylvania, on Red Mountain, near Cunningham, Ala.; also some very fine specimens of what is called needle ore, (which resembles the crystaline or grape, of Lake Superior,) which is said to contain fifty per cent. metalic iron, comparatively free from impurities. They are from lands in Jefferson County, owned by the Alabama Coal and Navigation Company. This company own large chartered rights and several thousand acres of mineral lands, and propose operating on an extensive scale. It requires about two tons of ore as mined to work one ton of iron in the small furnaces of that region, which are said to be imperfect in their construction or much better results might be obtained. The territory of the Alabama Coal and Navigation Company counts portions of the Black Warrior and Cahabo coal and iron fields, where may be found in close proximity coal, iron and limestone, in inexhaustible quantities. The quality of iron produced is satisfactory, and rates high in Louisville and Cincinnati markets. The opening of navigation up the Black Warrior will enable them to develop the mineral region and make it accessible for the Mississippi Valley and Gulf coast by cheap water transit, and will tend to reduce the cost of both coal and iron to manufacturers in that region. Several thousand tons of Alabama ore, which were shipped to Louisville and North in 1873, gave good satisfaction, and this will help to equalize prices by fair competition in the future. It has shut out the market for Lake Superior hemetites in some parts of Southern Indiana and Ohio, and bids for the hard ores to some extent. The Gulf trade in coal and iron can be entirely supplied from this region. The utilizing of these vast mineral resources must be a matter of value and interest to the near future. English capitalists are investing in coal and iron lands in various localities. There never was a better opportunity than the present. Values have been much reduced by the great panic; the demand for iron has fallen off, but time will resuscitate these, and when reaction sets in prices may advance rapidly, and such opportunities as are now offered to the capitalist and the manufacturer may not occur again in our time.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The sixth annual ball of the New-York Transfer Company took place at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms last evening.

Justices Sherwood, Otterbourg, and Wandell presided yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions, and disposed of some trivial cases.

Last night Rev. Dr. Daniel Curry, of New-York, lectured before the Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., on "The Protestant Doctrine of Justification."

The Liberal Republican Central Committee met last evening, and took action on the report of the committee appointed to apportion delegates in the new districts.

Daniel Wooding, aged fifty-six years, a builder, of No. 210 East Twenty-first street, died suddenly last evening, in Edward Top's lager-beer saloon, No. 1,463 Second avenue.

James C. Kelly, imprisoned since August last on a charge of grand larceny, was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, and acquitted, the evidence being of the most trivial character.

Business men and the public generally are cautioned to beware of a swindler, who has recently obtained several small lots of jewelry by representing himself as an employe of A. C. Benedict, No. 28 Bowery.

The Cunard steam-ship Calabria, which left Liverpool on Jan. 24, and Queenstown on Jan. 25, reached this port yesterday, with mail packages later by two days' date than those previously at hand.

The lager-beer saloon keepers met last evening, at No. 198 Avenue A, and resolved to resist the proposed increase of $2 per barrel on lager-beer. A mass-meeting will be held next week to organize united action.

The steam-ship Abyssinia, which sailed from this port yesterday for Europe, took 26,067 letters and forty-three bags containing newspapers and printed matter. The steam-ship Manhattan took 21,043 letters and thirty-three bags of newspapers.

A regular monthly meeting of the Eleventh Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at Republican Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street, United States District Attorney George Bliss presiding. A large number of proposals for membership were referred to the Committee on Membership.

The brigade court-martial ordered to investigate the charges against Col. Stauff, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, met last evening at Green's Riding-school, in West Thirteenth street, Major Gen. Ward presided. As Col. Stauff stated that he had not had time to prepare his defense, the investigation was postponed until Wednesday next, at 5 P. M.

The Board of Police yesterday directed Sergt. Westing, of the Mounted Squad, to vacate the premises now occupied by him on West Thirty-first street, and with his force to take possession of the recently-completed stables in East Eighty-seventh street, adjoining the Twenty-third Precinct Police Station, which will hereafter be the head-quarters of the Mounted Squad.

Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems will lecture to-night in the Church of the Strangers, Mercer street, near Eighth. Subject, "Luck." Proceeds for the benefit of the Free Dormitory for Women, an institution that has since its opening, a few months ago, provided 1,880 lodgings to 752 women, and has furnished employment for ninety-six women. The lecture is entirely new.

A meeting of the Fourth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 171 East Broadway, Mr. E. S. Newins, the President, in the chair. After the transaction of routine business the Treasurer read his report, showing the finances of the association to be in a satisfactory condition. Standing committees for the ensuing year were then appointed by the Chair.

The Alumni of Bowdoin College dined together at the Westminster Hotel last evening. Ex-Gov. Chamberlain, President of Bowdoin College, presided. Among those present were: Prof. Packard, President Allen, of Girard College; Rev. B. F. Barrett, of Philadelphia; Prof. Brackett, of Princeton; Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins, Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock, Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, President of the New-England Society; Dr. B. F. Barker, Dr. Adams, of Orange, N. J.; Prof. Morse, Col. Hawes, Mr. Libby, of Portland, Mr. Cothren.

BROOKLYN.

There were 173 deaths during the past week, being 15 less than the previous week, and 28 less than the corresponding week of last year.

Bids have been received by the Board of City Works for removing the ashes and garbage during 1874. The cost—the wards being bid for separately and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder—will be $87,726.

Deputy Collector Gill, charged with embezzling the city funds while in the Tax Office, is still in Raymond Street Jail, having been unable to secure the requisite $5,000 bail. Mr. Seaman, the expert accountant, discovered another discrepancy of $154 23 in the books of the Tax Office yesterday. The discrepancy occurred on Jan. 29, 1872.

Counsel for Ex-Deputy Treasurer Sprague have notified District Attorney Britton that they will file affidavits on Monday next, the day to which Mr. Sprague's trial was postponed, showing that the health of their client is such as to preclude the possibility of his appearance in court on that day. Another postponement will, it is thought, be necessary.

NEW-JERSEY.

The quarrymen along the Hudson at West Hoboken, Union Hill, Weehawken, and Bull's Ferry, to the number of about 500, have all been discharged, there being no sale for paving blocks at the present time.

In May last Dr. Slack, of the New-Jersey and United States Fishery Commission, placed 18,000 young salmon in Salmon Run, which is at the extreme head waters of the Raritan River. The experiment has proved a decided success, young salmon from six to eight inches in length having been taken from the river at this point in large numbers during the last few weeks. During the past month over 100,000 salmon have been placed in the waters of the State by Dr. Slack, and 300,000 more will be planted before the close of the season.

President S. B. Dodd, of the Hoboken Savings Bank, reported to the Directors, at their meeting Wednesday evening, that the surplus of the assets over the liabilities of the institution is now $13,498 50, and this amount is being daily increased by subscription. The settlement of the claim against Fisk & Hatch is now definitely arranged, Daniel Dodd, of Newark, now having the bonds to secure it in his possession. It is confidently expected that the Chancellor will issue another order next week for the resumption of payment to depositors.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—H. Burton and wife, Rev. William Merritt, D. F. Kimberly, Miss L. Kimberly, G. F. Lee and wife, James O. Merritt and wife, Mrs. William Knox, W. H. Arthur and wife, W. W. Bailey and wife, E. W. Durkee, H. Dittmais and wife, H. C. Tinker, Miss Julia Janes, Miss Julia Schener, Joseph Robinson, Mrs. William Vincent and infant, Sandy Gauaway.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Calabria, from Liverpool—W. H. Aldridge, Mrs. and two Misses Breeden, B. F. Breeden, Jr., Mrs. K. G. Brown, Wm. Birkett, Miss Alice B. Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. J. Collins, Mr. Esselbom, W. Ellbeck, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Fanshaw, Jas. Grierson, Edward Haigh, Joun Joynson, John Murphy, John Mackan, S. F. McKinnon, L. Vicomte de Merron, Jas. O'Neill, David Oakes, Mrs. L. and Mr. Chas. B. Penry, Sisters Francis, Paine, Warring, and Somerville, John J. Quarry, Alex. Rumsey, R. Stergerwald, G. W Stetson, Edward De Law, H. Trafford, R. J. Sackaberry, J. J. Wysong, R. Waterhouse.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:04 | Sun sets.....5:24 | Moon rises.10:29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

SandyHook.10:48 | Gov. Island.11:32 | Hell Gate..12:54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........THURSDAY, Feb. 5.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Merida, Timmermann, Havana and Nassau, F. Alexandre & Sons; Denmark (Br.,) Summer, London, E., F. W. J. Hurst; Metropolis, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Westphalia, (Ger.,) Stahl, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; H. Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.

Ships Malta, (Br.,) Mann, Antwerp, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Thomas Dunham, McLean, Glasgow, T. Dunham's Nephews & Co.; Sir Henry Parks, (Br.,) Chapman, London, H. Baetjer; Pegasus, (Br.,) Ellis, Liverpool, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Rosa B., (Ital.,) Barbagelia, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Elizabeth and Catharine, (Br.,) Piper, Rotterdam, Boyd & Hincken; Peppina Magnano, (Ital.,) De Martino, Cork, Funch, Edye & Co.; Moova Emelia Celestina, (Ital.,) Starace, Gibraltar, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Yreka, (Br.,) Withers, Antwerp, Heney & Parker; Alberto, (Ital.,) Lauro, Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders, J. C. Seager; Artiere, (Aust.,) Tuchton, Rotterdam, Slocovich & Co.; Ukraine, Melchor, Cadiz, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Alexander, (Norw.,) Egenas, Gibraltar, for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; Alice, (Br.,) Puray, Kingston, Jam., M. Ramos.

Schr. T. J. Frazier, Plum, Aux Cayes, Youngs, Smith & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Calabria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool Jan. 24, and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and 37 cabin and 84 steerage passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship City of San Antonio, Pennington, Galveston Jan. 26, and Key West 31st, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Harland, (of Aberdeen,) Phillips, Shanghai Oct. 24, with tea to Heinemann, Payson & Morgan.

Brig Minnie Bruce, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Searle Pernambuco 35 ds., via Hampton Roads, with sugar to R. B. Borland & Co.

Schr. Mary G. Curren, (of Provincetown,) McMillen, Mayaguez 17 ds., with oranges to Wm. Douglas.

Schr. Charles Moore, Russell, Jacksonville 14 ds., with lumber to Drew & Buckley—vessel to Wm. Baker; Jan. 27th, lat. 34, lon. 74 30, spoke schr. Belle Crowell, from Baltimore, for Havana.

Schr. John G. Wright, Scull, Virginia.

Schr. Matthew Kenney, Barter, Brunswick, Ga., 18 ds., with lumber to Kinne, Ross & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Adair F. Bonney, Kendall, Jacksonville 15 ds., with lumber to New-Haven Saw Mill Co.

Schr. Britain, Leslie, of and 11 ds. from Halifax, with steel rails to Higgins & Cox.

Schr. H. Means, Pendleton, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. Harriet Baker, Jones, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. Brazos, Tryon, New-Haven.

Schr. E. T. Stetson, Higgins, Boston, for Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Westphalia, for Hamburg; Trinacria, for Glasgow; City of Merida, for Havana; H. Livingston, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; ship Ellen Austria, for London; barks Albert, for Cape Town; Bayfruen, for Rotterdam; Erodrene, for Liverpool; Tare, for Bristol; Mindet, for Cork; Iared, for Trieste; brigs [illegible] for [illegible]; [illegible] for St. John, P. R.; Ella M. Pennell, for [illegible] A. G. Bryant, for Ponce; Sunny South, for Havana; Carrie Heyer, for ——.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—Arr. steamers Wm. Lawrence, from Norfolk; Leopard, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York. The steamer Worcester, at this port from Savannah, reports she saw a vessel at anchor near Pollock Rip light-ship, dismasted and full of water, apparently of 300 tons burden. The masts were alongside, level with the water.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 5.—Arr. brig Water Witch, from Turk's Island, for Baltimore, leaking; schrs. C. C. Berry, from Portsmouth, N. H.; A. Borda, from Savannah; L. S. M. Reed, from Philadelphia; J. W. Varnagen, from Boston, and Old Chad, from Havana.

Cld. steamer Georgia, for New-York; barks Mary Lawton and Shelburne, for Liverpool, and brig Uruguay, for Havre.

Sld. brig Mon Behan, for Bristol, Eng.; schrs. Stephen Morris, for Philadelphia, and Lavarta, for Bull River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 5.—The steamer Crescent City arr. here at noon to-day, having the steamer Leo, from New-York, for Savannah, in tow, with her machinery disabled.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 5.—Sld. ship Gardiner, for Liverpool.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—Arr. steam-ship Cleopatra, Mankin, Vera Cruz, for New-York, to sail 6th.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—Cld. steamer Maria, for Barcelona; ship Caledonia, for Havre; bark Malta, for Liverpool; and schr. Adams, for Cadiz.

Arr. at the Passes, steamer City of Houston, from New-York.

Sld. steamers City of Dallas and Panther.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Sld. for the United States: Signe, L. L. Sturges, Tabor, Stormy Petrel, Wilhelm Kiser, Kong Carl, Forest, Hannah Morris, Koiga, Schiller, Bellevue, Armonia, and Lamek.

Arr. out from the United States on the 4th inst.: Iona, Nelson, Lebu, Nearchus, and Emma Merella.

Arr. out from the United States on the 5th inst., Mary Falconer, Barracouta, Lady Cartier, and D. H. Watjen.

Also arr. out from the United States, Carolina.

LARNE, Feb. 5.—The State Line steam-ship State of Virginia, Capt. Sadler, from New-York Jan. 24, for Glasgow, has arr. here.

MOVILLE, Feb. 5.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Elysia, Capt. Campbell, from New-York Jan. 24, for Glasgow, called here yesterday.

Twenty-ninth Annual Report

OF THE

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE: 346 and 348 Broadway.

JAN. 1. 1874.

Amount of net cash assets Jan. 1, 1873		$21,574,842 76
INCOME.		
Premiums and annuities	$6,131,521 38	
Interest received and accrued	1,418,094 83	— 7,549,616 21
Total		$29,124,458 97
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses by death	$1,446,123 04	
Dividends and returned premiums on canceled policies	2,344,305 33	
Life annuities, matured endowments, and reinsurance	82,629 13	
Commissions, brokerages, and agency expenses	445,882 91	
Advertising and physicians' fees	115,393 67	
Taxes, office, and law expenses, salaries, printing, revenue stamps, &c.	259,045 57	— 4,693,579 65
Total		$24,430,879 32
ASSETS.		
Cash in Trust Company, in bank, and on hand	$1,740,132 12	
Invested in United States, New-York State, and other stocks, (market value, $)	4,771,600 93	
Real estate	1,768,174 14	
Bonds and mortgages, (secured by real estate valued at $44,000,000; buildings thereon insured for over $13,700,000, and the policies assigned to the company as additional collateral security)	14,135,265 [illegible]	
Loans on existing policies, (the reserve held by the company on these policies amounts to $4,052,419 96)	962,112 98	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1874	563,365 83	
Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection, (estimated reserve on these policies, $800,000, included in liabilities)	287,936 34	
Amounts due from agents	26,459 77	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1874	175,831 98	—24,430,879 32
ADD.		
Excess of market value of securities over cost		87,125 04
Cash assets, Jan. 1, 1874		$24,518,004 36
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:		
Adjusted losses due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1874	$271,655 00	
Reported losses, awaiting proof, &c.	207,715 00	
Reserved for reinsurance on existing policies insuring $122,594,273 20, participating insurance, (at four per cent., Carlisle net premium;) and $1,078,113 65 non-participating (at five per cent., Carlisle net premium)	22,087,449 38	
Dividends outstanding	208,630 57	—22,775,449 95
Divisible surplus		$1,742,554 41

From the undivided surplus of $1,742,554 41 the Board of Trustees has declared a reversionary dividend, available on settlement of next annual premium to participating policies, proportioned to their contribution to surplus.

The cash value of such reversion may be used on settlement of premium, if the policy holder so elect.

During the year 8,834 policies have been issued, insuring $26,621,000.

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN, GEORGE A. OSGOOD, DAVID DOWS, HENRY BOWERS, ISAAC C. KENDALL, CHARLES L. ANTHONY, DANIEL S. MILLER, SANFORD COBB, HENRY K. BOGERT, EDWARD MARTIN, JOHN MAIRS, EDWIN HOYT, WM. H. APPLETON, H. B. CLAFLIN, ROBERT B. COLLINS, WILLIAM H. BEERS, WILLIAM BARTON, J. F. SEYMOUR, WM. A. BOOTH, C. R. BOGERT, M. D.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice President and Actuary.

THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.

D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.

CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., and GEORGE WILKES, M. D., Medical Examiners.

CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Assistant Medical Examiner.

The Old Reliable

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,

The Great Family Medicine

For all diseases of the KIDNEYS and kindred organs.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

For the cure of Dropsy, Gravel, and all obscure disorders.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

For Premature Decay, Loss of Vigor, and all disorders of the Urinary Organs.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

Look out for Counterfeits and Imitations.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,

None genuine unless stamped on each bottle—H. T. HELMBOLD.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., SOLE AGENTS.

Sold by all Druggists

SILVER BRIDAL GIFTS.

THE GORHAM COMPANY NOW OFFER FOR SALE the largest and richest collection of WEDDING GIFTS in STERLING SILVER ever shown in this City, embracing elegant single pieces and complete dinner and tea services.

SALES-ROOMS OF THE COMPANY, BOND ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

A HANDSOME PARLOR AND ALCOVE, THIRD floor front, with board; references. 40 East 35th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a lady and gentleman's washing at her own house; has good reference. Call at 153 West 3[illegible]d st.

CUBA.

THE SITUATION AND PROSPECTS—GENERAL ISLAND NEWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1874.

The Spaniards have always objected to the recognition of the existence of a war in the Island of Cuba, never allowing it any other title than that of a local insurrection. This definition passed while the insurgents were simply a mass of undisciplined revolutionists, unable to cope successfully with the Spanish troops, who defeated them in almost every encounter. But this state of affairs has changed completely, for the insurgents are to-day as well disciplined as the Spaniards, are more numerous in the Central and Eastern Departments, and, of late, have invariably not only whipped the troops sent against them, but have abandoned the defensive and taken up the offensive, besieging the Spaniards in their strongholds and capturing their convoys. Whether foreign powers recognize the insurgents as belligerents or not, is a matter of very small consequence to-day, and in no case would it prove of much benefit to the rebels of the hour, who are fast approaching that stage of events when success will deprive them of the name, and fasten it perhaps upon their present antagonists. The Spaniards have tacitly acknowledged a state of war, they have dropped the term insurrection, and their organs discuss the war and its probable consequences with the same impassiveness as the strife in old Spain between Carlists, Republicans, and Alfonsists. The struggle here is now a serious matter, and the countenances of the most sanguine Spaniards are becoming daily more elongated.

BAYAMO.

The situation of the Spanish troops in Bayamo is, perhaps, the most difficult of all. Three Spanish Generals have been sent there, and expected to be enabled to hold not only their own, but to gain advantages over the enemy. The three have returned, one after the other, each leaving the district in a worse condition for the Spaniards than he had received it in from his predecessor. They all wanted men, and no men were sent them; consequently they did the only thing possible—intrenching themselves within the walls of the town and allowing the insurgents to move about at their ease. An ex-commander of Bayamo has consented to return there and reassume charge of the jurisdiction at the earnest solicitation of Gen. Jovellar. Brig. Gen. Menduina is essentially a fighting man and very valuable at the head of a regiment or brigade, but as a civil chief he is a failure. His arrival at Bayamo will act as a recruiter for the insurgents to the extent of about 500 men, as the Spaniards fear his arts as a civil chief. Jovellar tries everything to avoid being compelled to abandon the Eastern Department entirely to the insurgents, and will hold the towns in it as long as possible. Bayamo and other places cannot hold out much longer, and unless the Spaniards are reinforced (a very doubtful and improbable thing) the Cubans will certainly have undisputed control of the region, and Cuba will for a time present the spectacle of being governed by natives in the eastern, and by Europeans in the western, half of the island.

PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Affairs in the Central Department remain unchanged. For the sake of form Gen. Portillo repeats his demands for men, knowing that Jovellar has none to give him. The idea of an attack on Sanguili has been abandoned as a useless waste of time, and Portillo has yielded up the outer line of forts erected by Gen. Zea to protect the laborers in the cultivated zone lying between the city proper and the forts. The insurgent cavalry made a raid within the zone whenever they thought fit to do so, and the garrison of the forts was either too small, or else came too late, to prevent the carrying off of men and animals. The forts have been made uninhabitable, and only some stray "reb" amuses himself by climbing on the debris and waving his coat, pocket-handkerchiefs being scarce articles among the privates. The junction between the forces of Col. Esponda and the column from Puerto Principe, for the purpose of attacking Vicente Garcia's army corps, may be effected at some future day.

MANZANILLO.

The siege of Manzanillo, if siege it can be called, continues. The insurgents have not taken the town, and are not likely to, the Cuban canards to the contrary. The insurgents have completely blocked up operations from the land side, and appear and disappear to the great wonder of the soldiers, who cannot see any reason for what they are pleased to call "Jackdaw performances." Whenever the Cubans disappear the Spaniards try to find out where they have gone to, and in less than half an hour are convinced by some rifle shots that somebody has been left behind to look after the blockade. As the Spaniards have but a small force, and no idea how many enemies they have to contend with, they invariably act prudently, and return to town without satisfying their curiosity.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

According to the report of an insurgent prisoner, Gens. Maceo and Vicente Garcia have exchanged official positions, the latter taking charge of the Ministry of War, now occupied by the former, who retires from that place and takes command of the forces now commanded by Garcia. The truth of this report or its falsity we may learn later, but the change is probable. ....Among the Spaniards, Brigadier Joaquin Marin has been ordered to command a brigade in the Central Department, and some gendarmes have been sent to Consolacion del Sur, Vuelta Abajo, to look after a band of robbers, or insurgents, who make the roads unsafe for the truly loyal by relieving them of their arms and valuables. These have visited several tobacco plantations, taking only the arms and ammunition they could find and some provisions. They are all well mounted, and, according to report, protected by the country people in general, and kept advised of the movements of the gendarmes and volunteers from the towns. ....Mr. Valero, the administrador of the Havana Lottery, is now in jail. He is charged with a number of stealing and swindling operations whereby he made more money than the proprietors of the Comstock Mine. One of his games was to lay the Sub-Collectors under contribution, and black-mail them; another pet scheme was the distribution of lottery tickets, with a commission of twenty-five cents on each for himself. But as these plans only brought such small amounts as from $8,000 to $9,000 a month he kept all the unsold tickets in his desk, and if any of them drew prizes he presented them through a third party and got the funds. It is also stated that he kept some of the numbers out of the globes, and then purchased the tickets bearing these numbers, calling them out at the drawing as having drawn prizes. The buyers of lottery tickets do not like the way they have been treated, but they have no right to complain if they are cheated while gambling.... Many reports having been circulated regarding the immense expenditure caused by the stay of the Colonial Minister in Cuba, the official statement of outlay shows that the mountain labored and brought forth a mouse. The entire expenditure during the fifty-one days the Minister remained, including the furniture purchased to fit up the rooms and offices he occupied in the palace, his own salary, and that of all the subordinate employes and porters, amounted to the sum of $30,000 paper, or about $15,000 gold. More shells than kernels in this affair, but, as he was a Republican Minister, the truly loyal had to find fault and say something....Two warehouses and their contents in Zulueta's ship-yard were destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon. The origin of the fire is unknown. The crews of the British men-of-war Danae and Cherub cut the ships which were in danger loose, their steam-launch towing them away from the wharves into the centre of the bay.... The new cable between Jamaica and Porto Rico has been laid, and the steamer Investigator has arrived at Santiago de Cuba to look after the broken cable connecting that place with Havana. The West India and Panama Cable Company has been very negligent, and has cared but little for the interests of their patrons after having obtained heavy subsidies from the different West India Islands; consequently much dissatisfaction exists among the people....It is reported that several Spaniards, denounced by some of the students as being connected with the shooting of their companions and their own imprisonment, will soon publish a document in answer to that which lately appeared in Madrid. The Havana persons alluded to will be compelled to make some queer revelations and implicate several people not prominently named until now, in order to free themselves wholly or in part from the accusations brought against them. A number of persons have lately been attacked by armed banditti in Prado street, one of the most frequented thoroughfares in Havana, running from the Tacon Theatre to opposite the Morro.....The flagship Worcester, Admiral Scott, has been in port, and has left on a cruise for the West India Islands. A ball was given on board on Monday, the boats bringing the ladies while fire consumed the warehouses of Zulueta.

CHARLICK'S ELECTION DUTIES.

AN ORDER FOR HIS EXAMINATION BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

On the affidavits submitted for the consideration of Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court, which appeared in THE TIMES of yesterday, the following order has been made:

On the annexed affidavits of John Kelly, John W. Chanler, John Stephenson, Hugh Taylor, and Joseph Haight, Jr., five citizens and tax-payers of the City of New-York, requiring the examination of Oliver Charlick, one of the Police Commissioners of the City of New-York, in regard to the matters charged in such affidavit, and on motion of John R. Fellows, George W. Wingate, and Joseph C. Jackson, counsel for applicants:

It is ordered that the said Oliver Charlick appear before me, or one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial Department, at the Chambers of said court, on the 11th day of February, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there be publicly examined in regard to such matters and things as may be put to him on behalf of said applicants and as shall be pertinent to such charges.

It is further ordered that said Oliver Charlick shall then and there show cause why he should not be required to produce the original minutes of the meetings of the Board of Police from Aug. 1, 1873, to Dec. 1, 1873, all affidavits or other papers relating to the removal of any Inspectors of Election during the month of November, 1873, and all telegraphic orders sent out by, or in the name of, said Board of Police, or any one of them, on Nov. 4, 1873, or within three days prior thereto, relating to the election; and let a copy of this affidavit and order be personally served upon said Charlick on or before the 6th instant.

GEORGE C. BARRETT,
Justice Supreme Court.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1874.

ANOTHER RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS CONVICTED.

George H. Johnson, better known as "Patsy" Johnson, partner with Peter McLaughlin, alias William Burns, in the saloon and thieves' den kept by them at No. 524 Sixth avenue, which was recently broken up by the Police, was yesterday placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions, charged with grand larceny and receiving stolen goods. From the evidence presented by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, it appeared that on the 11th of January, the cigar-store of Ernest Schmidt, at No. 523 Sixth avenue, was broken into and a quantity of smoking tobacco, five boxes of cigars, six meerschaum pipes, and about $5 in money were stolen therefrom. Acting on information received, the Police made a descent on the saloon kept by the prisoner and McLaughlin, at No. 524 Sixth avenue, immediately opposite the store which had been broken into. In this saloon the officers found a quantity of stolen property, identified by a Mrs. Brown, and concealed under some saw-dust, a number of pipes and cigars, identified by Mr. Schmidt as those stolen from his store. A collection of braces, bits, and other burglars' tools were also discovered by the Police, who thereupon arrested Johnson, McLaughlin, McCoy, and thirteen others who were in the place at the time. McCoy subsequently pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison, and McLaughlin was sent to the same institution on a sentence suspended by Judge Bedford. The prisoner admitted that he had seen some property brought into his store, but denied that he knew it was stolen. In the course of the cross-examination of Assistant District Attorney Rollins, however, Johnson was compelled to admit that his den was the resort of abandoned women and burglars, and the jury promptly found him guilty of receiving stolen goods. In the absence of his counsel, Johnson was remanded for sentence.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Margaret Leddy and Alice Keegan pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months. ....Thomas McGowan, indicted for robbery, in having assaulted and stolen $10 by force from the person of a Jersey City laborer named Daniel Boyle, in New Chambers street, on the night of the 25th of January, was found guilty of petit larceny, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months....Thomas Smith, charged with stealing a chest of tea, the property of Penfold, Chatfield & Co., from a truck at Battery place, on the 24th of January, was found guilty of petit larceny, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months....Joseph Isaacs, who keeps a butcher shop at No. 338 East Sixty-third street, was placed on trial charged with firing a loaded revolver at a boy of nine years old, named Michael Murphy, the ball taking effect in the boy's head. It having been shown that the prisoner, who is deformed, was the victim of the persecutions of a gang of youthful pests, he was acquitted....Morris Higgins, an ill-looking ruffian, was placed on trial charged with the commission of one of the most atrocious outrages ever recorded on the person of a young girl named Mary O'Brien, traveling alone from Philadelphia to her home in Rhode Island, whom he decoyed from Jersey City to an express-office in Watts street, in this City, on pretense of procuring her baggage. After the evidence of the complainant had been taken, the further hearing of the case was adjourned until to-day.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims Paid—Number of warrants 35, amounting to $72,203 32. Pay Rolls—Number of warrants 293, amounting to $65,833 86. Total number of warrants 328, amounting to $138,037 18. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $30,188 80; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $29,365 86; collection of assessments and interest, $1,389 06; market rents and fees, $4,901 25; water rents, $675; licenses Mayor's Office, $6,011; Bureau of Permits, Mayor's Office, $1,749; permits to tap water-pipes, $17; sewer permits, $70; vault permits, $199; sales of vitrified stone pipe, $4,393 60; fees and fines District Courts, $2,674; stenographer's fees Court of Common Pleas, $198; fees, &c., Public Administrator, $45 35; fees, &c., Corporation Attorney, $1,002 21. Total, $82,879 13.

A RIDE WITH A MAD DOG.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* states that Mr. Howard Worth, residing near Landenberg, was, one day last week, riding along the public road, near Toughkenamon, when he overtook a very fine specimen of a dog, that appeared to be lost. After a little coaxing, he got the dog into the wagon with him, and becoming reconciled to such treatment he even laid his head upon Mr. Worth's lap and received many kind words and friendly pats upon the head from his new friend. Thus matters were going when Mr. Worth reached Avondale, where he learned that a Mr. Quarls, of that place, was the owner of the dog. Mr. Worth regretted that he had found the owner, but he gave him up to Mr. Quarls, and proceeded on his way homeward. About two hours afterward the dog began to act queer, and Mr. Quarls, fearing all was not right, tied him, but soon a fit of the rabies came on, and the dog breaking loose, attacked some dogs that were in the yard, and then ran to attack Mr. Quarls, who only escaped by springing into a tree close at hand, where he was compelled to stay until an opportunity offered for handing him a gun, with which he shot the rabid animal. The dog, when Mr. Worth found him, had been on a round and had done much injury, but when found appeared to be entirely innocent. Mr. Worth, as may be imagined, is very thankful for his narrow escape, and thinks he will be more careful in the future how he takes up strange dogs.

DISTRESS IN BOSTON.

The Boston *Transcript* says that persons in position to know of the matter, state that the loss of interest and dividends, and the shrinkage on railway shares and securities of railroads at the South and West, have occasioned much more personal distress in Boston than was caused by the great fire in that city.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Quicksilver.......34¼	1200 N. Y. C. & Hud..104¼
100 do.......34⅜	300 do.......104⅜
100 do.......34½	200 do.......104¼
500 do.......s3. 34¼	100 N. J. Central.......104⅝
200 do.......34½	200 Rock Island.......107¼
200 do.......35	1000 do.......107⅛
200 do.......35¼	600 do.......b3.107¼
300 do.......35⅜	5 do.......107
100 do.......35½	200 do.......107⅛
100 do.......35⅜	100 do.......107¼
300 Quicksilver Pf.......39½	400 do.......107
200 do.......40	900 do.......107⅛
100 do.......c. 40	100 North-western.......59½
100 do.......39¾	300 do.......b3. 59½
500 A. & P. Tel.......s3. 19	100 do.......b3. 59⅝
500 do.......19¼	10 N. W. Pref.......72½
200 do.......19⅜	100 do.......72
300 do.......19¼	100 Pittsburg.......89
500 Erie Railway.......49⅞	100 do.......89¼
200 do.......49⅝	200 do.......b3. 89⅜
100 do.......b3. 49⅞	300 do.......89⅜
100 do.......c. 49⅝	200 Del., L. & W...s3.108
100 West. Union.......76¼	210 do.......108
1000 do.......c. 76⅜	300 do.......108¼
600 do.......b3. 76½	100 do.......108½
2600 do.......c. 76½	100 St. Paul Pref.......71½
1000 do.......76⅝	100 St. Paul.......47¼
2600 do.......s3. 76½	1300 do.......47½
500 do.......b3. 76⅝	100 do.......47⅝
800 do.......76½	400 do.......47⅝
2600 Union Pacific.......34⅞	100 do.......c. 47½
500 do.......s3. 34⅞	400 do.......47½
100 Pac. R. of Mo...s3. 42½	20 do.......47
100 do.......c. 42½	100 do.......b3. 47½
100 Pacific Mail.......42⅝	700 do.......47⅝
900 do.......42⅝	200 Tol. & Wabash.......53⅝
100 do.......b3. 42⅝	100 do.......53½
500 do.......c. 42⅝	400 do.......c. 53⅝
200 do.......42½	100 do.......53½
300 do.......42⅝	200 At. & Pac. Pf.......18¾
900 Lake Shore.......c. 82⅛	200 Ohio & Miss...s3. 34⅜
500 do.......s3. 82⅛	500 do.......b3. 34⅜
100 do.......s3. 82	100 do.......s3. 34¼
300 do.......82⅛	200 C., C. & I. C.......31½
100 do.......c. 82	100 do.......31⅝
600 do.......82	100 do.......b3. 31½
300 Morris & Essex.......92½	300 do.......c. 31⅝
100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.......40¼	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U.S. 6s, R., '81.118⅛	$50,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......117⅜
5,000 do.......12.118	500 do.......12.117⅝
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.......116¾	27,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......118
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N.......116¾	29,500 do.......12.118½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.......118	5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.......117⅝
5,000 do.......b. c.118	16,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......12.118
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.......110⅜	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Tenn. 6s, n.b. c. 82¼	400 Harlem R.......125
1,000 S. C. 6s, n., Jan. & July.......9¾	200 do.......b. c.125½
	700 do.......125¾
10,000 Ark. 7s, iss. to Cen. R.......17½	600 do.......125⅞
	700 do.......b3.126
5,000 Mo. 6s.......92½	600 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 82
10,000 B., H. & E. 1st. b10.......31	700 do.......82½
	500 do.......82¼
10,000 Chic. & N. W. C. C. G. Bds.......87¼	200 do.......s3. 82¼
	1100 do.......82⅜
1,000 Chic. & N. W. Con.......b. c. 92	200 do.......b3. 82½
	100 do.......c. 82⅜
1,000 Chic. & N. W. Ex.......86½	100 do.......s3. 82⅜
	300 Un. Pac...b. c. c. 34¾
4,000 Ches. & O. 1st. 59½	200 do.......s3. 34¾
10,000 Del., L. & W., Conv.......103	2400 do.......34⅞
	100 do.......b3. 34⅞
8,000 do.......b. c.102½	700 do.......b3. 35
4,000 Un. Pac. 1st.......85⅝	200 Cleve. & P. G'd.......90
4,000 do.......85¾	100 do...b. c. c. 89⅝
9,000 Un. P. 10s, In. 80¾	130 do.......89½
9,000 do.......81	100 do.......89⅝
1,000 T., P. & W. 1st. West. Div.......82	100 Mich. Cen. b. c. c. 94½
	200 do.......94½
15,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv.......85½	100 do.......b30. 94¾
	100 Mil. & St. P...b. c. 47¼
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d.......80	200 do.......47⅜
10,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d.......100	100 do.......47½
	500 do.......47⅝
10 Hanover Bank.......105	400 do.......47⅝
20 Bank of N. Am.......88	500 do.......b3. 47¾
200 Consol. Coal.......46½	500 do.......47⅝
100 do.......b. c. 46⅝	100 do.......s3. 47⅝
23 N. J. C. L. & Im.......45	200 Mil. & St. P. Pref. b. c.......b3. 72
35 Quick. M. Co.......35	
200 Quick. Pref...b. c. 40	100 Chic. & R. I.......107
500 Mar. L. & M.......9	50 do.......b. c.106¾
300 do.......9¼	200 do.......107
200 do.......9⅜	200 do.......b3.107⅛
100 do.......b30. 9½	200 do.......107⅛
100 do.......b. c. 9½	600 do.......107¼
100 Canton Co. b. c. b3. 76	100 do.......107⅛
100 do.......76	200 do.......b3.107⅛
100 Un. M. Co. of Tenn. 4	300 do.......107½
100 Am. Dist. Tel.......55	100 do.......107⅞
400 At. & P. Tel...b. c. 19	800 do.......s3.107⅞
10 Adams Ex.......95⅜	300 do.......107¾
75 U. S. Ex.......b. c. 70	200 do.......107⅝
38 Wells-Fargo Ex.......74¾	400 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 53⅝
100 do.......b. c. 75½	200 do.......53½
21 Amer. Ex.......b. c. 64¾	100 do.......b3. 53⅝
1000 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 76½	100 do.......s3.53⅝
1100 do.......76⅜	200 do.......53¾
600 do.......b3. 76½	100 do.......53⅞
700 do.......76½	800 do.......53¾
200 do.......b3. 76⅝	100 C., C., C. & Ind.......82¾
200 do.......b3. 76¾	100 B., H. & E...b. c. 2⅞
200 do.......76⅜	300 Del., L. & W.......108½
2400 do.......76⅞	200 do.......108⅝
300 do.......s3. 76⅜	800 do...b. c. s3.108½
800 do.......76⅞	515 do.......108⅜
1000 do.......b3. 77	50 Alton & T. H.......16
2700 do.......77	100 St. L. & I. M.......71
1500 do.......76⅞	200 do.......b. c. 71
700 Pac. Mail.......b. c. 42⅜	20 Mor. & Essex.......92⅜
200 do.......42⅜	30 do.......b. c. 92⅜
200 do.......b3. 42⅜	20 N. Y., N. H. & H...129⅜
100 do.......42½	20 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 32
700 do.......42¼	300 do.......32¼
6 N. Y. C. & Hud.......104⅛	300 do.......32½
400 do.......b. c.104⅜	500 do.......32⅜
300 Erie Railway...b. c. 49½	200 do.......32⅜
300 do.......b15. 49¾	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf. b. c. 41½
300 do.......49⅝	200 At. & Pac. Pref. b. c.......b3. 18¾
100 Ill. Central...b. c.106	
300 Chic. & N. W. b. c. 59⅜	300 Pac. R. of Mo. b. c. 42½
300 do.......b3. 59⅜	200 do.......42⅝
400 do.......59½	100 Ohio & M...b. c. c. 34¼
200 do.......59⅝	100 do.......34⅜
200 do.......b3. 59¾	100 do.......34⅜
100 N. J. Central.......104⅜	200 Col., C. & Ind. C. b. c.......b3. 31¾
100 do.......b3.104⅜	
100 do.......b. c.104½	700 do.......31¾
100 do.......b3.104⅞	200 do.......31⅞
100 do.......b3.105	100 do.......31¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 Consol. Coal.......46¾	500 Union Pacific.......35
400 do.......46⅞	600 do.......34⅞
100 do.......47	450 do.......35
800 West. Un.......b3. 77	1700 do.......b3. 35⅛
200 do.......76⅞	1300 do.......35⅛
1600 do.......77	100 Pittsburg.......89⅞
400 do.......b3. 77⅛	100 do.......89¾
600 do.......77⅛	100 do.......89⅝
500 do.......77	25 North-western.......59
100 Quicksilver.......34¾	100 do.......59½
100 do.......35	100 do.......59⅝
100 A. & P. Tel.......b3. 19¼	20 do.......59⅞
100 do.......19⅛	100 do.......b3. 59½
433 do.......19	20 North-west. Pref.......72
100 do.......18⅞	111 C., C., C. & Ind.......82½
200 do.......18¾	500 Rock Island.......107¼
200 do.......19	20 do.......107¼
10 Pacific Mail.......43	200 do.......b3.107½
500 do.......s3. 42⅝	500 do.......107⅛
200 do.......42⅝	200 do.......107⅝
300 do.......s3. 42½	200 St. Paul.......47⅝
400 do.......42½	200 do.......47½
500 do.......42⅝	600 Tol. & Wab.......53⅜
25 U. S. Express.......70¼	200 do.......s3. 53⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H...c. 104⅜	300 do.......53⅝
33 do.......104⅛	100 do.......53¾
500 do.......104¼	400 Del., L. & W.......108⅝
100 do.......104⅜	200 do.......s3.108⅜
400 Erie Railway.......49⅝	1100 do.......109
200 do.......c. 49¾	600 do.......109¼
1000 do.......b3. 49⅞	30 Ft. Wayne.......94
500 Harlem.......125⅞	100 Han. & St. Jo.......32⅜
300 do.......b3.126	100 do.......32½
1000 Lake Shore.......82⅜	200 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 41⅝
100 do.......s3. 82¼	100 do.......41½
800 do.......b3. 82⅜	700 C., C. & I. C.......s3. 31⅞
400 do.......82⅜	800 do.......31⅞
100 Panama.......116½	300 do.......s3. 31¾
600 Pac. R. of Mo.......42½	100 do.......b3. 31¾
500 Bos., H. & Erie.......2⅞	100 do.......c. 31¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$1,000 U.S.5-20C., '62.115¾	$5,000 U.S.5-20R., '67.117¾
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.......s3.116⅞	3,500 U.S.5-20C., '67.118¼
	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......b. c.118⅛
28,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......117	10,000 U. S. 10-40 R...110⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Erie 1st.......102½	700 L.S.& M.S.b. c. s3. 82¼
6,000 Mich. C. 7s. b. c. 96¾	200 do.......s3. 82⅛
3,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs. 95½	700 do.......82
1,000 do.......95¼	800 do.......81⅞
8,000 U. Pac. 1st...b3. 85⅞	100 do.......s3. 81¾
5,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 81	1800 do.......81⅞
1,000 Mich. So. 2d.......97½	600 do.......82
2,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 80	1100 do.......82⅛
2,000 C. & N. W. cons. coup. G'd bds.......87⅜	100 U. Pac...b. c. b2. 35
	400 do.......s3. 34⅞
2,000 D., L. & W. con.102¾	27 Ill. Cen.......b. c.105½
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 87	600 Chi. & N. W...b. c. 59⅛
100 Canton Company. 76	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.......72½
200 W. U. Tel. b. c. b3. 77⅛	100 do.......b. c. 72½
200 do.......s3. 77	100 do.......72⅝
1900 do.......77	200 N. J. Central.......105
500 do.......76⅞	100 do.......105⅛
1800 do.......76¾	100 do.......105
1200 do.......76⅞	25 do.......b. c.105
1000 do.......76⅞	300 Chi. & R. I...b. c.107½
800 do.......76⅝	600 do.......107⅝
100 At. & P. Tel...b. c. 19	600 do.......107¼
200 do.......b3. 19	200 C. & P. guar...b. c. 89½
1000 Mariposa L. & M. 9⅛	200 do.......s3. 89⅞
200 do.......9⅜	200 Mil. & S. P...b. c. 47½
500 do.......b. c. 9	700 do.......47¼
200 Am. Dist. Tel.......55¼	100 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 53⅝
600 do.......55	100 do.......53½
100 Quick. Min...b. c. 34¾	300 do.......53⅝
100 do.......34½	400 D., L. & W...b. c.109⅜
100 Quick. Pref.......39¾	100 do.......b5.109⅜
100 Cons. C. of M...b3. 47⅜	200 do.......109
200 do.......b. c. b3. 47¼	100 do.......108⅞
100 P. M. S.S. Co...b. c. 42½	30 P., F.W. & C. G'd. 94
100 do.......42⅝	100 St. L. & I. M.......70½
400 do.......42½	100 do.......b. c. 70
100 do.......42⅜	100 Morris & Essex.......92½
500 do.......s3. 42¾	100 do.......b. c. 92½
900 do.......42¼	100 N. J. Southern.......6
20 Am. Express...b. c. 64¾	100 A. & T. H. Pf. b. c. 35
10 Adams Ex.......b. c. 95⅜	200 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 32
100 N. Y. C. & H...b. c.104¼	500 do.......31¾
1000 do.......104⅛	100 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 31¾
600 do.......b3.104	100 do.......s30. 31⅜
600 do.......103⅞	300 do.......s3. 31⅜
300 Erie Railway. b. c. 49½	100 A. & P. Pf. b. c. s3. 18½
10 Mich. Cen.......94¾	100 do.......b3. 18½
200 Ohio & Miss...b. c. 34¼	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 D., M. & T. 1st. 96¼	1200 Union Pacific.......34⅞
5,000 N. W. consol. coup. G. bs. b3. 87⅜	100 do.......35
	400 do.......34⅞
100 Quicksilver.......34¼	100 do.......b10. 35
200 do.......34	300 do.......35
100 do.......34½	100 do.......s3. 34⅞
100 Quicksilver Pref. 39½	200 C., C., C. & Ind.......82⅜
100 Mariposa L. & M. 9½	200 Pittsburg.......89¼
200 do.......9⅜	20 do.......89
1200 Western Union.......76½	200 do.......89½
500 do.......b3. 76⅝	200 North-western.......59¼
1000 do.......76¾	700 do.......s3. 59
500 do.......76⅞	100 do.......58⅞
600 do.......76¾	400 do.......59⅛
1300 do.......76⅝	300 do.......b3. 59¼
600 do.......s3. 76½	300 N. W. Pref.......b3. 72½
800 do.......76⅜	100 do.......72½
3100 do.......76⅜	100 do.......b3. 72⅞
900 do.......76¼	200 do.......73
800 do.......76⅜	200 Rock Island.......107⅛
2000 do.......76½	500 do.......107¼
100 do.......b3. 76½	400 St. Paul.......47½
100 do.......s3. 76⅜	200 do.......47⅝
300 do.......76⅜	300 do.......47⅜
200 Pacific Mail.......42⅝	900 do.......47⅝
400 do.......b3. 42½	100 Toledo & W...b3. 53⅝
100 do.......s3. 42¼	100 do.......53¼
400 N. Y. C. & H...s3.103⅞	600 do.......53⅝
100 do.......103⅞	100 do.......53⅜
100 Erie Railway.......49½	100 do.......53⅝
20 Mich. Central.......94	400 Del., Lack. & W...108¾
100 Illinois Central.......105⅝	100 do.......108⅞
800 Lake Shore.......81⅞	200 do.......s3.108¾
900 do.......82	200 do.......s3.108⅞
300 do.......s3. 82	100 N. J. Southern.......6
200 do.......82½	100 Ohio & Miss.......34⅛
300 Atl. & Pac. Pf. b3. 18⅝	100 do.......34¼
200 do.......18⅝	100 Han. & St. Jo.......32¼
600 do.......18¾	200 C., C. & I. C.......31½
200 Pacific R. of Mo...42	100 do.......31⅝
100 H. & St. J. P..b10. 41½	600 do.......31½

THURSDAY, Feb. 5—P. M.

The Gold Room was steady to-day at 111½@111⅝ per cent., as for several days past. The Exchanges on London were again firm. The leading Houses are making settlements, 60 days, at $4 85 to the £ Sterling, and Cash sales are making at $4 84½@$4 85 to the £. The sight rates are $4 88@$4 89 to the £. The market, as heretofore intimated, is in control of the two or three prominent Banking concerns that buy more of the Cotton Bills at the South, and draw their own Exchange against such remittances (now quite heavy in amount) from New-York. There is some demand for Sight Bills to cover American Stocks coming this way for resale or redemption.

The employment for Money on the Street, and, indeed, at most of the Banks, is 1@2 ₱ cent. below the regular 7 ₱ cent. rule. The Stock Brokers borrow on call at 5 ₱ cent., and the buyers of prime mercantile paper are not able to make over 6@7 ₱ cent., and the supply of paper, of the right sort, by no means free outside of Bank. The signs at the Stock Exchange Board indicate that a good many of the private capitalists or Money-lenders are buying the 8@10 ₱ cent. Dividend-paying Stocks, of established stability, and the effect is telling upon the prices of Delaware and Lackawanna, Chicago and Rock Island, Central New-Jersey, New-York Central, and Harlem, and, to some extent, on Michigan Central and Lake Shore Roads, in the expectation that these important lines will soon return to the Dividend basis.

The speculation in the other Railroads and in the Telegraphs and Pacific Mail opened with much firmness this morning, and there was a considerable business done in most of them. But after the First Board of the Exchange the temper of the market was somewhat irregular, without much yielding in prices. And at 3 o'clock P. M., on the closing of the Exchange, the quotations were as follows, compared with Wednesday night. The Public Funds were higher on the Coupon 5-20s of 1867, and generally firm, and the Railroad Mortgages in continued fair demand on investment orders.

At the close of business an error in the Washington dispatches, reporting the withdrawal of about $1,000,000 Greenbacks in place of a slight increase, partially unsettled the Share speculation, and at too late a time for recovery.

It is intimated to-day that the New-York Central Company, now paying 8 ₱ cent. lease on the Harlem Road, above Forty-second street, (leaving the City property and Horse Road trades to the Harlem below the Grand Depot,) are prepared to pay 12 ₱ cent. per annum on the Capital and all Interest on the Bonds for the use of the entire line. There seems to be no question that the business on Fourth avenue, to say nothing of the Real Estate below the Grand Depot, is immensely valuable to the Harlem Company.

Closing Quotations—FEB. 5.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	111¼	112
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	118	118⅜
American Gold	111½	111½
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85	$4 85
New-York Central and Hudson	104	104
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅞	107¼
Pacific Mail	42⅝	42¼
St. Paul Common	47	47¼
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅜	34¼
Western Union	76¼	76¼
Union Pacific	34⅞	34⅞
Lake Shore	82⅛	82
Toledo and Wabash	53¼	53¼
Harlem	125	125½
North-west	59¼	59¼
North-west Preferred	71½	72¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	31½	31⅝
Adams Express	95	95½
United States Express	70	70½
Wells-Fargo Express	74	75½
American Express	64	65
Delaware and Lackawanna	108	108¾
Central New-Jersey	104	105
Panama	116¼	117
St. Paul Preferred	71	71¼
Erie	49¼	49½
Atlantic and Pacific	18¾	18⅜
Iron Mountain	71⅜	71½
A. & P. Telegraph	19⅛	19

The Sub-Treasury received in Gold to-day $223,000 Principal of the Public Debt of the United States, and paid out $211,000 Gold Interest.

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81.......117⅞	5-20 coup., n. i., '65...117
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81.......118⅝	5-20 reg., '67.......117¾
5-20 reg., '62.......115¼	5-20 coup., '67.......118⅜
5-20 coup., '62.......115½	5-20 reg., '68.......117¾
Called bonds, '62.......112½	5-20 coup., '68.......118¼
5-20 reg., '64.......116⅝	10-40 reg.......110¾
5-20 coup., '64.......116¾	10-40 coup.......114½
5-20 reg., '65.......116½	5s, coup., '81.......112
5-20 coup., '65.......118¼	6s, currency.......115⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65.......116⅝	

And the following for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. C. 6s, '83.......92	C. & N. W. R. g. bds. 87
N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.......88	H. & St. J. 8s Con...84¾
N. Y. C. 6s, Sub'n.......88	Del., L. & W. 1st.......101½
Erie 1st Extended...102	Del., L. & W. 2d.......101½
Erie 2d 7s, '79.......101	Del., L. & W. 7s C...102
Erie 3d 7s, '83.......100	Tol. & W. 1st Ex.......94
Erie 4th 7s, '80.......97½	Tol. & W. 1st St. L. D. 86½
Erie 5th 7s, '88.......95	Tol. & W. 2d.......89
Long Dock Bonds.......96¼	Han. & Naples 1st...80
H. R. 7s 2d, S. F. '85.104	Gt. West. 2d, '93.......83¾
H. R. 7s 3d, '75.......101	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90.......88
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds...100	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st.......85
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds...97	Gal. & Chic. 2d.......98
Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902...96½	Chic., R. I. & Pac...103¼
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82...108	Morris & Essex 1st..104½
Mich. S. 7 per c. 2d...97⅜	Morris & Essex 2d...98
M.S.& N.I.S.F.7 p ct.103½	N. J. Cen. 1st N.......103½
Clev. & Tol. S. F.......101	N. J. Cen. Con.......100¼
Clev. & Tol. n. bds...94	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st...103
C., P. & A. old bds...99¼	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d...99½
C., P. & A. new bds. 94½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.......98
D., Mon. & Tol. bds. 98	Clev. & Pitts 4th.......88
Buf. & Erie new bds. 95	Chic. & Alt. 1st.......106
Lake Shore Div. bds. 95	O. & M. Con. S. F.......92
Lake Shore C. R. bds. 95	O. & M. Con.......90¾
Pac. 7s guar. by Mo. 97¼	O. & M. 2d Con.......79¾
Cen. Pac. Gold bds...95¼	St. L. & I. M. 1st.......95¼
Cen. Pac. St. Aid bds.103	St. L. & I. M. 2d.......84¼
West. Pac. bds.......87¼	M. & St. P. 1st 8s P. D.100
Union Pac. 1st bds...85⅝	M. & St. P. 7s. g. bds. 86
Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 81¼	M. & St. P. 1st LaC. D. 91
Union Pac. Inc. 10s...81	M. & St. P. 1st H. & D. 79¾
Ill. Cen. 7 per c., '75.102	M. & St. P. 1st C. & M. 80
Bell. & S. Ill. 1st 8s. 93	Chic. & Mil. 1st.......93
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf...84	Col., C. & Ind 1st...86½
Alt. & T. H. 2d In...76½	Tol., P. & W., E. D...86
North Mo. 1st.......84⅞	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 82
C. & N. W. S. F.......98½	Tol., P. & W. 2d.......65
C. & N. W. Int. bds. 96	Tol., P. & W. C. 7s...65
C. & N. W. Con. bds. 91	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.......100
C. & N. W. Ex. bds. 86½	Bos., H. & E. 1st.......30⅞
C. & N. W. 1st.......99⅛	Bos., H. & E. Guar...42½
C. & N. W. C. g. bds. 87¼	

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York.......123	Market.......115
Merchants'.......116	Shoe and Leather...141
Mechanics'.......136	Continental.......75½
City.......265	St. Nicholas.......102
Fulton.......150	Import'rs' & Trad'rs.192
Commerce.......115	Park.......141
Mercantile.......107	First National.......170
Chatham.......128	Fourth National.......106
Bank of the Republic...99	Oriental.......165
Bank of N. America...88	Gold Exchange.......115
Hanover.......104	Bankers' & Brs.' Ass. 87
Irving.......124	German American.......93
Metropolitan.......127	Germania.......112

The Express Shares are all improving at the Exchange Board. No class of Stocks suffered so little by the recent panic. In some respects the carrying business of the Express Companies profited in the midst of the panic, because of the amount of business done with the South and West, in small parcels of Merchandise to be paid for on delivery. The business of the Adams Company with the Government is far less important, though large in amount and in its responsibilities, than the general run of their profits. It is stated to-day that Messrs. Sanford and Shoemaker, of the Adams Company, were before the House Appropriation Committee this morning to testify in relation to the charges of their company to the Government for carrying money, and especially bills printed in New-York by the bank-note companies. They testified that during the last year they carried for the Government $728,000,000, for which service they had charged $260,000. Out of this sum, however, they had paid other express companies $56,000. For similar service to private bankers the company would have charged more than $500,000.

It is announced this morning that Mr. J. Puelston, of the London Banking-house of Messrs. McCulloch & Co., was yesterday returned to the new Parliament of Great Britain, as a member of the Commons, from the Borough of Davenport, in Devonshire. Mr. Puelston was for several years a Broker in Wall street, previous to his return to London in 1870. He is a Conservative in politics—a follower of Mr. Disraeli, the coming man in the new Parliament.

Mr. David S. Egleston, of the old-established Iron house of Messrs. Battelle & Egleston, has been made a Director of the Continental Bonk, in place of Mr. N. A. Cowdrey, resigned.

Mr. Alexander Taylor, Jr., has taken into partnership his brother, Mr. George M. Taylor, and his Stock Exchange house, No. 56 Broadway, will hereafter be conducted under the style of Messrs. Alexander Taylor's Sons.

In reply to a New-Jersey Midland Bondholder, who writes to us about his interest, we have to say that the Road, we believe, is now in default on all its Coupons.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1874.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT BONDS and GOLD at current market rates; buy Gold Coupons; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash; receive Deposits, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent.; make Collections, and transact a general Banking and Financial business.

We also deal in the CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which, at present prices, are very desirable for investment.

We are selling also the small balance of the CENTRAL PACIFIC GOLD SIX PER CENT. LAND BONDS at 85 and accrued interest. The immense value of the Company's lands, (some $30,000,000,) together with the enormous and increasing business of the road—reaching last year $14,000,000, of which over $8,000,000 were net, while the interest on the entire bonded debt, including the Land Bonds, is only $3,500,000—render these bonds, as well as all other securities issued by this Company, undoubtedly good.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.......18	Skins, bales.......18
Cotton, bales.......2,574	Stearine, pks.......100
Flour, bbls.......13,938	Grease, pks.......100
Meal, bbls.......600	Tallow, pks.......263
Wheat, bushels.......80,480	Beef, pks.......11
Corn, bushels.......38,500	Pork, pks.......733
Oats, bushels.......14,400	Cut-meats, pks.......2,521
Barley, bushels.......2,500	Lard, tcs.......1,658
Peas, bushels.......810	Butter, pks.......1,834
Grass-seed, bags.......198	Cheese, pks.......1,176
Dried Fruits, pks.......35	Dressed Hogs, No.......1,291
Eggs, bbls.......563	Oil-cake, pks.......2,138
Beans, bbls.......115	Rice, pks.......79
Hemp, bales.......3	Pea-nuts, bags.......243
Hops, bales.......76	Pea-nuts, bushels.......147
Hides, No.......2,216	Starch, pks.......2,416
Hides, bdls.......12	Tea, pks.......1,197
Leather, sides.......4,678	Tobacco, hhds.......53
Resin, bbls.......688	Tobacco, pks.......327
Tar, bbls.......468	Wine, pks.......72
Spirits Turp., bbls...1,000	Wool, bales.......77
Crude Turp., bbls.......152	Whisky, bbls.......165
Skins, No.......77	

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the schooner T. J. Fraser, for Aux Cayes—150 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Pork, 20 cases Lard, 10 cases Butter, 3 bbls. Hams, 10 bbls. Beef, 470 pks. Fish, 25 bxs. Candles, 5 bbls. Apples, 60 bales Tobacco, 75 bags Rice, 4 bags Pepper, 10 cases Biscuit, 400 bxs. Soap, 15 cases Petroleum, 25 kegs Paint, 100 bbls. Beans, 41 bdls. Chairs, 16,227 feet Lumber.

By the ship Pegasus, for Liverpool—28 hhds. Tobacco, 549 bbls. Pork, 56,288 bushels Corn, 1,742 sticks Fustic, 32 bales Hides, 100 bbls. Tongues, 500 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Ukraine, for Cadiz—1 bx. Rifle and Cartridges, 140 pks. Lard, 50 bbls. Beef, 20 bxs. Bacon, 2 bbls. Hams, 100 bales Hay, 134,520 Staves, 12 bales Sarsaparilla.

By the ship Thos. Dunham, for Glasgow—40 logs Maple, 222 bbls. Pork, 400 bbls. Resin, 50 hhds. Tallow, 25 tcs. Grease, 300 bags Clover-seed, 3,900 Staves, 2,900 bbls. Flour, 42,800 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Elizabeth and Catherine, for Rotterdam—20,467 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Westphalia, for Hamburg—1,667 tcs. Lard, 38 hhds. Stearine, 150 hhds. Tallow, 200 bags Clover-seed, 61 tcs. Honey, 247 bxs. Bacon, 50 bbls. Beef, 1 case Cigars, 8 pks. Hats, 17 pks. Machinery, 553 bales Tobacco, 32 pks. Skins and Furs, 79 bales Leather, 3,080 bushels Corn, 43 pks. Drugs, 27 pks. Machinery, 410 Hides, 73 pks. Agricultural Implements, 50 cases Spermaceti, 46 bags Roots, 4 cases Essential Oil, 637 bxs. Meats, 28 pks. Whale-bone.

By the bark Yreka, for Antwerp—40,245 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Rosa B., for Cork—28,870 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Peppino Mignano, for Cork—28,100 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Nuova E. Celestine, for Gibraltar—3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Malta, for Antwerp—8,169 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner E. M. Pennell, for Arroyo—1,500 Shooks and Heads, 25,000 Hoops, 20 pks. Corn-meal.

By the bark Artiere, for Rotterdam—22,485 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Alberto, for Queenstown—21,691 bushels Corn.

By the ship Sir Harry Parks, for London—23,518 bushels Corn, 3,000 bbls. Flour, 800 bbls. Oil-cake, 4,200 Staves.

By the brig Alexander, for Gibraltar—510 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—The inquiry has been fair for pots, at $6 75@$7; Pearls quiet at $9 25, ₱ 100 lbs.

BRICKS—Very limited movements have been reported in nearly all kinds of stock, quotations for which have been without material change. We quote lots afloat somewhat nominally, thus: Pale at $4@$4 25; Jersey at $6 50@$7; Up-river at $6 25@$7 25; Haverstraw Bay at $7 25@$8 25. Croton Fronts—Brown, $14@$15; Dark, $15@$16; Red, $16@$17; Philadelphia, $28 50@$30 50; Baltimore, $50@$58. And delivered thus: Pale at $6@$6 25; Jersey at $8 50@$9; Up-river at $8 25@$9 25; Haverstraw Bay at $9 25@$10 25; Croton Fronts at $17@$18 for Brown; $18@$19 for Dark; $19@$20 for Red; Philadelphia at $33 50@$37 50, ₱ 1,000.

COCOA—Has been in light request, with Maracaibo quoted somewhat nominal at 28c.@30c.; Caracas at 13c.@16c.; Para at 10c.@11c.; Granada at 8½c.@10c.; Guayaquil at 9c.@10c.; San Domingo at 6¾c.@7¼c., gold, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—There has continued a quiet and nominal market for all descriptions, without business from first hands reported. Stock of Brazils in first hands in New-York Feb. 5, 1874, 38,807 bags; Baltimore, 5,307 bags; Hampton Roads, 3,517 bags; Savannah, 1,000 bags; New-Orleans, 500 bags; Galveston, 4,000 bags; afloat and loading for New-York, 40,600 bags; afloat and loading for other ports in the United States, 57,000 bags; total stock and supplies for all ports of the United States, 150,729 bags; total stock, (other than Rio,) 14,172 bags and 26,400 mats Java, in first hands. Sales of other than Rio for the week, part previously reported, have been 1,898 bags Maracaibo, ex D. G. Perry and Claribel, sold on private terms; 917 bags Maracaibo, from Europe, sold before arrival on private terms; 612 bags Laguayra, 356 bags Porto Rico, 230 bags Mexican, 180 bags Savanilla, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 1,115 bales Mocha, from Europe, sold before arrival on private terms; 300 bags Java, shipped to Philadelphia; 900 bags St. Domingo, shipped to Hamburg by first hands. We now quote invoices nominally thus: Rio, ordinary, 24c.@24¼c.; fair, 25¼c.@25½c.; good, 26¼c.@26½c.; prime, 27c.@27¼c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 24c.@27½c., gold; Java, 30c.@34c.; Maracaibo, 26½c.@28c.; Porto Rico, 26¾c.@27½c.; Laguayra, 27c.@28½c.; Savanilla, 25½c.@27c.; Costa Rica, 25½c.@27c.; Mexican, 26c.@27c.; San Domingo, 23½c.@24c., and Jamaica, 25c.@27c., gold, ₱ lb.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in moderately active request, as a rule, with White Oak Staves, hhds., quoted within the range of $100@$210; do., pipe, $140@$265; do., bbl., $80@$135; Box Shooks, $80@$85; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, 36@38 inches, $2@$2 50; Hoops, $40@$52.

CORDAGE—The dealings in this line have been comparatively limited, with Manila Cordage, sizes above 12 threads, quoted about steady at 16½c.; do., 6 thread and 9 do., (¼ inch and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 17¼c.; do., 12 thread, (⅜ inch in diameter,) 17c.; Manila Hay Rope, 17c.; Manila Cordage, bolt-rope, yarns, 18½c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 19½c.; Tarred Manila, 16c.; fine Tarred Manila, lath yarn, 17½c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 17c.; Sisal Rope, sizes above 12 thread, 15c.; do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 16c.; do. 12 thread and Hay Rope, 15½c.; New-Zealand Cordage, sizes above 12 thread, 14½c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, (¼ and 5-16 inch,) 15½c.; do. do., 12 thread, 1⅜ inch, and Hay Rope, 15c.

FISH—The inquiry for the leading kinds has been good, and prices have been well supported. The offerings of Mackerel and Herring have been comparatively limited. Dry Cod quoted at $4 75@$5 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $16@$26; No. 2 at $13@$17; No. 3 at $10 50@$12 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6, chiefly at $4 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring at 22c.@28c. for Scale, and 18c.@22c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

COTTON—Early deliveries have been in light demand, with prices barely settled, but not quotably changed. Sales have been 1,516 bales, of which 616 bales last evening, including 538 bales to exporters, 878 bales to spinners, and 100 bales on speculation. Future deliveries have been quoted a trifle higher, with a fair business. Last evening after 3 P. M.; basis Low Middling: March, 300 bales at 15 13-32c.; April, 500 bales at 15 29-32c.; 200 bales at 15 15-16c.; May, 200 bales at 16⅜c.; 300 bales at 16 13-32c. Total, 1,500 bales. Sales to-day, up to 3 P. M.: February, 100 bales at 14⅞c., 100 bales, short notice, 14⅞c., 300 bales at 14⅞c., 100 bales at 14 15-16c.; March, 100 bales at 15 13-32c., 100 bales at 15 7-16c., 500 bales at 15 13-32c., 700 bales at 15 7-16c., 100 bales at 15 15-32c., 800 bales at 15 7-16c., 1,200 bales at 15½c., 600 bales at 15 17-32c., 100 bales at 15 9-16c., 1,200 bales at 15 17-32c., 400 bales at 15⅝c., 100 bales at 15 17-32c., 200 bales at 15⅝c., 400 bales at 15 17-32c., 1,100 bales at 15 9-16c.; April, 600 bales at 15 15-16c., 100 bales at 15 31-32c., 100 bales at 16c., 100 bales at 16 1-32c., 200 bales at 16c., 100 bales at 16 1-32c., 100 bales at 16 3-32c., 700 bales at 16 1-32c., 300 bales at 16 3-32c.; May, 100 bales at 16 7-16c., 100 bales at 16 15-32c., 1,400 bales at 16 7-16c., 100 bales at 16½c., 100 bales at 16 17-32c.; June, 300 bales at 16¾c., 1,000 bales at 16 25-32c.; total, 13,600 bales; grand total, 15,500 bales. Exchange, 2 3-16c. paid to exchange 100 bales February for July. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 15,235 bales, and thus far this week 124,456 bales, against 139,619 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 2,673,564 bales, against 2,344,491 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated (five days)—Exports to Great Britain, 46,203 bales; exports to the Continent, 24,779 bales. Stock—In New-York, 109,549 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 826,055 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13	13
Good Ordinary	13⅞	14	14¼	14¼
Strict Good Ordinary	14½	14⅝	14 13-16	14 13-16
Low Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	14⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Good Middling	16⅞	17	17½	17¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—In State and Western Flour there has not been much activity. Low grades of stock have been offered less freely, and quoted a trifle firmer, but have been quiet. Most other descriptions have been very sparingly sought after within the previous range. The export call for supplies has been limited. The sales reported since our last have been 9,200 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 50, chiefly at $5@$5 50; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 75@$6 35, chiefly at $5 90@$6 20; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 50@$6 90, chiefly at $6 75@$6 85; good to fancy do. at $6 85@$8, chiefly at $7@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 45@$6 85, chiefly at $6 65@$6 75, in lots; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 75@$6 90 ₱ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates.

No. 2 Flour	$4 25@$5 50
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 70@ 6 35
Extra State	6 50@ 8 00
Extra City	6 65@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	8 10@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 50@ 7 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 45@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 10@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 00@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 00@11 00
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 75@11 00

Southern Flour has been quoted about steady, but has been slow of sale, business having been confined to small job lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at from $6 65@$7 85 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 85@$11 for ordinary to fancy, choice and Family Extras; $6 25@$6 50 for inferior stock, ₱ bbl....Canada and California Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been quiet, but steady at $4 40@$5 85 for very poor Fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 370 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 85 for Superfine, ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in slack request and weak as to price, within the range of from $4@$4 40 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western; $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 65@$4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 265 bbls. Included in the sales were 100 bbls. White Western at $3 75 ₱ bbl. Bag-meal in limited demand at from $1 43@$1 55 for Coarse; $1 55@$1 65 for Yellow, and $1 65@$1 80 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour inactive at from $2 60@$3 10 for State and Pennsylvania, the latter rate for fancy ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at from $6 25@$8 25 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—Raisins have been in liberal demand, with sales of 20,000 bxs. at $2 95 for layers and $3 15 for loose. 50 casks Turkey Prunes, 12¾c.

GRAIN—The Wheat market shows less animation, with Spring quoted 1c.@2c. lower, on freer offerings and a restricted inquiry, particularly for export. The poorer grades are most depressed. Winter Wheat has been quiet and irregular. Desirable lots scarce and wanted, mostly by local dealers. Sales have been 60,000 bushels, at $1 56@$1 58 for No. 2 Chicago, $1 59@$1 60 for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 56@$1 59 for Iowa and Minnesota Spring, $1 75 for White Illinois, $1 85 for White Michigan, $1 62@$1 64 for No. 1 Minnesota and Milwaukee.... Corn has been in much better demand, and rather firmer in price, closing rather weak. The better grades of new Mixed have met with a readier sale for export. Old has not been plenty. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 89,000 bushels, at 83c.@86c. for fair ordinary to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 84c.@85c. for good to prime; 84c.@86c. for new Yellow do.; 85c. for new White do.; and 88c. for old Mixed do., car stock.... Rye quiet but stiffly held at from $1 05@$1 10....Barley scarce, and held above the views of buyers, checking business; sales reported of 2,500 bushels fair ordinary Canada at $2 20; 1,500 bushels Mixed State at $1 77½....Malt quiet but strong in price....Oats in less demand at rather easier rates. Sales, 38,500 bushels, at 60c.@62c. for Mixed Western; 61c.@63c. for White do.; 60c. for Mixed State, from track, and 61½c. for White do.

HAY AND STRAW—The demand for supplies has been fair, but not remarkably urgent. Prices have been without change of moment. Bale Hay quoted $1@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 45 for retailing qualities. Rye Straw, 75c.@90c.; Oat Straw, 85c.@90c.; Wheat do., 60c.@65c., ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP, &c.—Sales have been 800 bales Manila Hemp at 9½c., gold, and 2,000 bales Jute Butts, part to arrive, at 2 9-16c.@2⅝c.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have met with a slow sale, yet have been quoted steady, on the basis of $1 75@$1 90 for Eastern ₱ thousand....Lime has been very moderately sought after at unchanged quotations, with common Rockland quoted at $1 10, and Lump at $1 75; State at $1@$1 50 ₱ bbl.; Portland Cement, $5@$5 50, to arrive and here; Roman, $4 50@$4 75; Rosendale, $1 75 ₱ bbl....Lumber has been in quite limited demand, as a rule, yet has been held with a fair show of confidence. Eastern Spruce Lumber quoted at $16 50@$18 for cargoes, and $17 50@$19 for lots to order; Southern Pine, $36@$38; White Pine Boards, $25@$32 50; Black Walnut, 7c.@50c. ₱ superficial foot; Shingles within the range of $6 50@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—Trade has been unimportant; limited to small lots of grocery stock at unchanged prices. We quote: Cuba, Muscovado Refining, at 28c.@32c. for new crop; Grocery do. at 32c.@35c.; Porto Rico, old, 40c.@65c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, old, 35c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@74c., the latter rate for very fancy.

NAILS—There has been a very slack demand noted for supplies, with prices quoted more or less nominal, buyers of full lots having decidedly the advantage as to values. Common Fence and Sheathing, 16d. and 60d., quoted nominally at $4@$4 25; 8d. and 9d., $4 25@$4 50; 6d. and 7d., $4 50@$4 75; 4d. and 5d., $4 75@$5; 3d. and 4d., Light, $5 50@$5 75; 3d., Fine, $6 25@$6 50; 2d., $7@$7 25; 2d., Fine, $8@$8 25; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4 25@$4 50; Finishing, $4 50@$5 75; Clinch, $5 50@$6 25, ₱ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet and firm; sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Strained at $2 50; 300 bbls. No. 1 at $2 80. Spirits Turpentine has been active and strong; sales have been 650 bbls., part to arrive, at 50c.; 100 bbls. do., 49½c., and 115 bbls., to arrive, at 50c.@51c. A sale of 20 bbls. Tar was made at $3 25.

PETROLEUM—Has been in good demand at buoyant prices; sales have been 5,500 bbls. Crude, in bulk, at 8c., closing at 8½c.; 3,000 bbls. Refined, (late yesterday,) at 15¼c.; 3,000 bbls. do. at 15¾c., closing at 15¾c.@16c.; 2,500 bbls. high test at 16c.; 3,000 bbls. for May (ordinary test) at 17c. Cases have been quoted at 22c. In Philadelphia prices have been held higher; sales, 10,000 bbls. Refined, deliverable from Feb. 15 to 25, at 15c., and 10,000 bbls. do. for April (late yesterday) at 16c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been sparingly dealt in, with prices depressed; sales have been, 250 bbls. new Mess, for April, at $16 10; March quoted at $16, and spot lots at $16 20, in a jobbing way. Extra prime, $13 75@$14; Prime Mess at $15. Dressed Hogs have been dull and weak at 7¾c.@8¼c. for City, and 7c.@7½c. for Western. Bacon has been offered at lower prices, with the market quiet; sales have been 1,200 bxs. Long Clear, deliverable up to middle of March, at 8½c.; 125 bxs. City Long Clear, on the spot, at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; 200 bxs. Short Clear at 8¾c., and 400 bxs. do. at 8⅝c. Lard has been offered at weak prices, leading to a moderately active trade; sales have been 601 tcs., off grades, on the spot, at 8⅞c.@9⅜c.; 100 tcs. prime, 9⅝c., closing at 9 7-16c.; 1,250 tcs., February, 9 7-16c.@9½c.; 2,000 tcs., March, 9½c.@9⅝c., closing at the lower price; 2,500 tcs., May, 9⅞c. Kettle has been in fair demand, with sales of 155 tcs. at 9 13-16c.@9¾c., and 500 tcs., to arrive, at 9¾c. City has been quiet and weak, with sales of 125 tcs. at 9⅝c., closing at 9½c.@9⅝c. Cut-meats have been quiet; sales have been 100 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 6⅝c.; 35 bxs. Short-cut Hams, 18 lbs. average, 9⅝c.; 55 bxs. Clear Bellies, 12 lbs. average, 10c.@10¼c.; 5,000 lbs. do., 17 lbs. average, 8¾c.; 1,500 loose City-pickled Hams, 11c.@11½c.; 800 loose City-pickled Shoulders at 7⅜c.@7½c.; 1,400 loose City Smoked Hams, 12½c.@13¼c., and 400 Shoulders at 8½c. Beef has been in active demand and firm, with sales of 350 bbls. and 300 tcs. We quote the range from $10 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $12 50@$13 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess, $25@$26 for India Mess, and $28 50 for Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams in demand at $24@$26 ₱ bbl. Sales, 75 bbls.

SEEDS—Clover in light demand, with sales reported of 300 bags at 9⅛c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Other kinds without important movement.

SPICES—There has been less inquiry noted for supplies, and prices have shown rather less firmness. Mace quoted firm at $1 25@$1 28; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1 01@$1 05; Cassia at 24¼c.@25c.; Cloves at 47½c.@50c.; East India Pepper at 22¼c.@22½c.; White Pepper at 31½c.; Pimento at 12½c.@12¾c.; Ginger at 11¾c.@13c. ₱ lb., gold.

SUGAR—There has been a liberal demand for Raw, and the market closed with a buoyant tone; sales have been 4,099 hhds., 7,700 bxs., and 33,000 bags, including 1,200 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7⅜c.@7½c.; 200 hhds. new crop Muscovado, 7¾c.; 700 hhds. do., 8c.@8⅛c.; 1,200 hhds. Centrifugal, 8½c.@8 69c.; 175 hhds. do., 8¾c.; 74 hhds. Martinique, 8c.; 550 hhds. Syrup Sugars, 8⅛c.; 7,700 bxs. Centrifugal, 8⅝c.@8.81c., and 33,000 bags Manila at 7¼c. We quote: Fair Refining at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; good do., 7⅞c.@8c.; prime do., 8c.@8⅛c.; fair to choice grocery do., 8⅛c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Box Clayed Stock at 8⅛c.@8½c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8⅜c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7⅝c. Refining Sugars have been in fair demand, with Hard quoted at 10½c.@10⅝c.; A's, 9⅝c.@9⅞c.; Yellow at 8⅛c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, Feb. 1, 1874	17,397	11,958	205,727	256
Receipts since Feb. 1, '74	....	3,217	....	....
Total	17,397	15,175	205,727	256
Sales since Feb. 1, 1874	1,412	79	....	165
Stock, Feb. 5, 1874	15,985	15,096	205,727	91
Stock, Feb. 6, 1873	17,351	38,252	108,137	706
Stock, Feb. 8, 1872	16,410	25,767	159,966	1,413
Stock, Feb. 9, 1871	27,006	37,275	328,407	3,283

TEAS—Have been in fair demand at unchanged prices; sales 1,000 half-chests Green, 700 half-chests Oolong, and 900 half-chests Japan.

TALLOW—Has been ruling weak, with a slow trade; sales have been 135,000 lbs. out of town stock at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; 100 bbls. No. 2 at 6¾c. Stearine has been about steadily held; sales have been 100 tierces at 9 7-16c.@9¾c. for common to choice stock, and 7,000 lbs. No. 1, in hhds., at 8½c.

WHISKY—Quiet, with sales reported of 200 bbls., in lots, at $1 00½@$1 01, mainly $1 01, ₱ gallon. Of Alcohol, 50 bbls. sold on private terms.

FREIGHTS—The berth Freight movement has been somewhat brisker, especially in the way of Grain and Provision engagements, with rates quoted rather steadier. The chartering business has been on a restricted scale. Vessels suited to the Petroleum trade have been in most request; rates fairly supported. To Liverpool, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 12d.; 16,000 bushels do. at 11¼d. for Corn and 12¼d. for Wheat; 1,500 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d., the inside rate for immediate shipment; 425 bxs. Bacon at 50s.; 50 tcs. Beef at 8s. 3d.; and, by sail, 300 tcs. Beef at 6s. 6d.; 500 bbls. Resin at 3s. 9d., if to Liverpool, or 3s. 6d. if to London. To London, by steam, 30 bbls. of Beef at 7s. 6d.; 12,000 bushels of Corn at 10d. To Bristol, by steam, 50 bxs. Bacon at 60s.; 50 tcs. of Beef at 10s. 6d. To Glasgow, by steam, 500 bxs. Bacon at 55s. To Cardiff, by steam, 16,000 bushels of Wheat at 12d.; 16,000 bushels of Corn at 11½d.; 1,000 bbls. of Flour at 4s.; 150 bbls. of Pork at 4s.; 100 bxs. Bacon on private terms. The charters embrace a German bark to London, from Philadelphia, with 2,900 bbls. Petroleum, 7s. 3d.; also, a British ship, 937 tons, hence to London, full cargo of Oil-cake at 30s.; a British ship, 883 tons, hence, same voyage, cargo, and rate; a British brig, hence, to a direct port in United Kingdom, 1,200 bbls. of Refined Petroleum at 7s. 3d.; a British brig, hence, to London, 2,500 bbls. of Refined Petroleum at 7s.; an American bark, hence, to Cadiz or Seville, 11,500 cases of Refined Petroleum at 35c.; a Norwegian bark, hence, to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom, 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s., with privileges extending to the Baltic at 7s. 6d.; a bark, hence, to a French port, 4,200 bbls. of Crude Petroleum, said to be at 6s. 7½d. or 6s. 9d. A bark, to arrive from Wilmington, to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom, 3,200 bbls. of Resin at 6s. 3d.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 5—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 108½; 10-40s, 105¼; Erie Railway Shares, 45; Erie Railway Shares Preferred, 69½; New-York Central, 95½.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¼ ₱ cent., which is ¼ ₱ cent below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares 45¼@45½.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £782,000 during the past week. The amount gone into the bank on balance, to-day, is £16,000. Consols for money, 92@92⅛; for the account, 92¼@92⅜. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 50c.

4 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities, which was last week 49 ₱ cent., is now 46⅝ ₱ cent.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 45¼.

PARIS, Feb. 5—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 15,403,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 58f. 47½c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 5.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier, but not quotably lower. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 8d.; do., do., deliverable March and April, at 8d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 41s. ₱ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d. Of the sales to-day, 6,800 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7⅝d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March and April, at 7 13-16d; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7 13-16d. Provisions—Bacon, 40s. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine 36s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Refined Petroleum, 12⅛d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine opened at 36s. 6d.@36s. 9d., and closed at 37s. 6d.@38s. ₱ cwt. Common Resin 7s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 5.—Petroleum, 33f. for fine Pale American.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—39, People's Bank et al. vs. Crane, &c.; 41, Ruggles, Receiver, vs. Brock; 53, In the matter, &c., Stuyvesant; 61, Cashman, Executor, &c., vs. Wood; 73, Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.; 91, People ex rel. Murphy vs. Green; 95, Spaulding vs. American Trust Company of New-Jersey; 101, The People ex rel. McGowan vs. Green; 102, Hecker vs. Dart; 104, Same vs. Same; 154½, Platt vs. Floyd; 156, Dearing vs. Hopkins, impleaded; 174, Chapman Slate Company vs. Sutcliffe; 176, Blewitt vs. Lamont; 175, Brainerd vs. Honer; 180, Camors vs. Brooks, &c.; 182, Tappen vs. Wheeler. Call 200 In the matter, &c., Sherman.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Demurrers.—7, Hartman vs. The Mayor, &c.; 10, Baldwin et al. vs. Briggs; 11, Same vs. Same; 13, Joline, guardian, &c., vs. Philipson; 22, Dambman vs. Schulting; 23, Same vs. Same. Issues of law and fact.—167, Sammis vs. Kelso; 175, Smith, an infant, vs. Minton et al.; 187, Cannis vs. Peterson; 189, Spitz vs. Hillyer, impleaded, &c.; 200, Mattison et al. vs. Webster et al.; 109, Potter vs. Waring; 203, Kahn vs. Cragin et al.; 204, Dusenbury et al. vs. Callaghan; 205, Sharpless et al. vs. Postley et al.; 206, Knoeppel vs. Bangs et al.; 207, Weed vs. Goodell; 208, Ward vs. Connolly; 209, Kelly, late Sheriff, vs. Whiting et al.; 210, Leavy vs. Leavy et al.; 211, Castree, Executor, &c., vs. Simmons et al.; 212, Libby vs. Libby; 213, Shotwell vs. Smith, &c.; 214, Frueauff, Administrator, &c., vs. Skiddy et al.; 215, Palmer vs. Coyle; 216, Bostwick vs. Frankfield; 217, Powers vs. Elias; 218, Cook vs. Platt et al.; 219, Tyng vs. Halsted et al.; 220, Swarts, guardian, vs. McKenzie et al.; 221, Raynolds vs. Wagner et al.; 222, Metropolitan Insurance Company vs. New-York Board of Fire Underwriters et al.; 223, Ireland vs. Vredenburgh et al.; 224, Same vs. same; 225, Ward et al. vs. Baker; 225½, Stiglee vs. Hoffman et al.; 226, Gray vs. Green, impleaded, &c.; 227, New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad vs. First National Bank of Tarrytown; 228, West vs. Erben, Jr., &c.; 229, Le Box and Lumber Company vs. Clarke, impleaded; 230, Sharpless et al. vs. Postley et al.; 231, Goodrich, Administratrix, vs. Lane et al.; 232, Schmidt vs. Goldsmith et al.; 233, Briggs vs. Butler et al.; 234, Williamson vs. Mason et al.; 235, Douglas vs. Douglas et al.; 236, Phillips et al. vs. Cudlip, &c.; 237, Werling vs. Rabenstein et al.; 238, Webb, &c., vs. Tillotson et al.; 239, Dusenbury vs. Amory et al.; 240, Berdell vs. Meeker, Executor, &c., et al.; 241, Moore vs. Lausin et al.; 242, Bird, Trustee, vs. Devin et al.; 243, Kane vs. Kane et al.; 244, Gould vs. Dixon et al.; 245, Wiener vs. Kronberg, &c.; 246, Booth et al. vs. Kehoe et al.; 247, Craig vs. Dodman; 248, Spencer vs. Clark et al.; 249, Bigelow vs. Roemmelt et al.; 249½, Werner vs. Schmale; 250, McCool vs. McCormack et al., impleaded, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Lawrence, J.—Short causes.—1238, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Bellows et al.; 1298, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Bill et al.; 1926, Wills vs. Quick; 2552, Mills et al. vs. Kennard et al.; 2490, Thompson et al. vs. Jewett; 2812, Jacobs vs. Weber; 2418, Stiles vs. Ely et al.; 1738½, Bank of New-York National Banking Association vs. Romer; 2090, Union Trust Company of New-York vs. Whiton; 2142, Nordlinger vs. Hyde et al.; 2218, Foster vs. Campbell; 2250, Stone vs. Paterson, impleaded; 2326, Lee vs. Hurd et al.; 2338, Frisbie vs. Halligan, impleaded; 2346, Hartley vs. Baker; 2380, Flowsheim vs. Wermerskirch; 2552, Thompson vs. Thain; 2656, Levy vs. Van Orden; 2732, Wilkins et al. vs. Sherman; 2748, Koehler vs. New-York Oil Company; 2752, Moore vs. Auld et al.; 2778, Howe Machine Company vs. Huestes; 2796, Seward et al. vs. Torrence; 2900, Wheeler et al. vs. Malon.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Short causes.—2177, Schoppert et al. vs. Horgan et al.; 2277, Lee vs. Bellamy et al.; 2327, Lee vs. Hurd et al.; 2753, Killen et al. vs. Rocke; 289, McConnell et al. vs. Pyne; 2529, Keenan et al. vs. Waverley P. M., et al.; 1963, Wilkes et al. vs. Cohen et al.; 2003, Russe vs. Keeney; 2675, Elias vs. Robinson; 2791, Sherman et al. vs. Livien; 2797, Ward vs. Goldstein; 1139, Fullerton vs. Charlick; 1183, Graham vs. McKenzie; 1297, Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank vs. Tupper et al.; 1769, Cooper, Assessor, vs. Rhodes; 2535, Victor Sewing-machine Company vs. Millspaugh; 2575, American Exchange National Bank vs. Coleman et al.; 2643, Rogers vs. Gould; 2743, Foster et al. vs. Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company; 2755, Averill vs. Williams; 2777, Ringaland, &c., vs. Barduch, &c.; 2787, Heath et al. vs. Alden; 2789, Bogart vs. Alden; 2501, Goodkind et al. vs. Church et al.; 2491, Kuran vs. Crosby; 821, Thurman vs. Herman; 1945, Spear vs. Baxter, &c.; 1323, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Ranson et al.; 1235, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Ranson et al.; 2091, Smith vs. Webb; 1475, McGibbons vs. Davison; 2047, Bank of New-York, N. B. A., vs. Smyth; 2263, Brown vs. Lane; 1287, Devoe vs. Barnes; 2517, Murry et al. vs. Valentine et al.; 1991, Cushman vs. Martin; 2717, Carpels vs. George, impleaded; 2275, Continental National Bank vs. Rich et al.; 2933, Watrous vs. Lutkins; 2919, Reisensheim vs. Lichtenstein; 2593, Stebbins vs. Pollard; 2947, Mercantile National Bank vs. Jones et al.; 2803, Forrest vs. Towne; 2887, Arell vs. Ritter; 2891, Lienan et al. vs. Steamship Railroad Company of Long Island; 2879, White vs. Phillips.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—676½, Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 280, O'Sullivan vs. O'Roberts; 80, Murrell et al. vs. Beach et al.; 726, Osborn et al. vs. Gantz; 216, McCoy vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 806, Regan vs. Phalon et al.; 476, Finnin vs. Malloy; 758, Henderson et al. vs. Beman; 514, Oulif et al. vs. O. & M. Railroad Company; 392, Mierson vs. Hope; 824, Wisser vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 826, Baxter et al. vs. Kohn; 828, Frazier vs. Keyser; 830, American Medicine Company vs. Kessler; 832, Fourarde et al. vs. Adams; 836, Kuehling, by guardian, vs. Weil; 838, Union Egg Carrier Company vs. Hermance et al.; 840, Horner et al. vs. Aborn; 842, Raynor et al. vs. Hoagland; 844, Crescent Iron Company vs. Westray et al.; 846, Knoll vs. Tanner et al.; 848, L. S. Puget Sound Company vs. Stewart et al.; 850, Berwick vs. Dale; 852, Blanchard vs. Brigham.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—2339, 2420, 1328, 634, 3374, 2348, 2409, 2423, 2486, 2373, 3419, 1617, 2346, 1411.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—2593, Kitchen vs. Butler; 2596, Malcher vs. Altenbrandt; 2576, Joeyg vs. McNeice; 136, Waring vs. Schultz; 2519, Jones vs. Wich; 1566, Sturgis vs. Wood; 2524, Taylor vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2598, Creary et al. vs. Brennan; 2604, Schwartz vs. Peck; 2605, Murray vs. Walsh et al.; 2610, Graff vs. Knox; 2611, Weber vs. Van Norman; 2614, Voorhis, Receiver, vs. Garrison; 2616, Colgate vs. La Malfa.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.—Held by Loew, J.—3, Krekeler vs. Thaule; 29, Weber vs. Bang, Executor, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Held by Shea, C. J.—3116, Brown vs. Weinberger; 3622, Leon vs. Murray, Jr.; 3180, Robinson vs. Smith; 2906, Waters et al. vs. Herricketa; 2196, Jacquelin et al. vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; 3110, Abbott et al. vs. Hatch; 3670, Tiffany et al. vs. Carpenter; 3179, Stillwell et al. vs. Smith; 3256, Bauer vs. Furber; 3262, Stockwell vs. Perego, Jr.; 3264, Ferris et al. vs. Byrne; 3268, Simons vs. Lowenberg; 3270, Myers vs. Curiel; 3272, Bradbury et al. Reed; 3274, Cooper vs. Moore.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—4165, Headley et al. vs. Pritchard; 1437, Barton vs. Herman; 3115, Gebhardt vs. Mather; 3587, Claflin et al. vs. Silver; 3833, Matthews vs. Foy; 4390, Martin vs. Wenbers et al.; 3175, Bloomer vs. Kearney; 2507, Meyer et al. vs. Ferguson; 2623, Maher vs. Brush; 3139, Striffler vs. Riegelmann; 3133, Wilder vs. Sever; 3159, Malcolm vs. McClure; 3171, Remshard vs. Theaker; 3173, Bornemann et al. vs. Knowles; 3203, Tucker vs. Smith et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by McAdam, J.—2838, Hirsch vs. Morrissey; 3065, Pond vs. Van Orden; 3330, Ferguson vs. Weaver et al.; 3844, Newburge vs. Glover; 4122, Rohn vs. Strine et al.; 4271, Schwab vs. Rosenberg et al.; 4354, Howard vs. Meyer et al.; 2828, Duncomb vs. Lord; 2627, Langwasser vs. Eckhardt; 2687, Crombie vs. Daly et al.; 3026, Miller vs. Mallory; 3100, Horwedel et al. vs. Murphy; 3629, Robertson et al. vs. Platz; 3680, Wyckoff vs. Felt et al.; 3957, Maehin vs. Conway.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Morris Higgins, rape, (continued;) Thomas McKeon, felonious assault and battery; John Almonger, felonious assault and battery; William Wilson, burglary; John Cosgrove, Peter Dufrain, and Louis H. Robinson, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; William Bannon, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; Moses Funberg, Michael Leecenfeld, grand larceny; James Kennedy, larceny from the person.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Brady, J.—John Keefe, manslaughter.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter, &c., Kelly; order granted.

Cutter vs. Roche; motion granted.

Bailey vs. Martin; Guntzer vs. Keilbach; memoranda.

In the matter, &c., Ketchum; Lewis vs. Newberger; granted.

Reinheimer vs. Reinheimer; report confirmed and divorce granted.

By Judge Donohoe.

Bullwinkle, Administratrix, vs. Treadwell, &c.; motion denied, costs to abide event.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Diederick vs. McAlister; case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Dodd; motion granted.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Meyer vs. Meyer; motion denied. See decision.

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Connecticut Western First Mortgage Bonds.
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Dayton and Michigan First Mortgage Bonds.
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Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western First Mortgage Bonds.
Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western First Mortgage Bonds.
Lake Superior and Mississippi First Mortgage Bonds.
Mississippi Central First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
Montclair Midland First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
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THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of seven Trustees and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, as above, on MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1874, at 4 o'clock P. M.

AUGUSTUS M. HUSTED, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—In the matter of JARVIS SLADE, Receiver of the International Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to an order of said court, made on the 5th day of February, 1874, and the statute in such case made and provided, that a second and final dividend or distributive payment of twenty cents on the dollar of the debts of the International Insurance Company is ready to be made and will be made on the 3d day of March, 1874, at the office of said Receiver, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Feb. 5, 1874.

JARVIS SLADE, Receiver.
WARREN G. BROWN, Attorney for the Receiver.
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L. E. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of United States.
E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor, United States Treasury.
J. H. ELA, Fifth Auditor, United States Treasury.
ZALMON RICHARDS, Auditor District of Columbia.
Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

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JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

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NOTICE.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be credited to depositors of this bank for the six months ending Feb. 1 who may be entitled thereto. All deposits made up to Feb. 10 will be entitled to interest from the 1st.

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A. C. COLLINS, Secretary.

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DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

COLUMBIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on the 15th inst.

JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NO. 141 BROADWAY, Jan. 29, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.,

payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1874, until which time the transfer-book is closed.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 72 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1874.

70th DIVIDEND.

A Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE AUG. 1 UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after MONDAY, the 2d FEBRUARY NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 21st inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, 5th February next.

By order of the board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner 3d av. and 9th st., (Bible House.)
SURPLUS, 1st January, 1874..........$211,061

A Divided of Ten per Cent. will be paid on and after the 1st February.

First-class risks respectfully solicited.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIBLET Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—A Dividend of Seven per Cent. on the preferred stock, from the earnings of 1873, has been declared payable in the first mortgage consolidated bonds of the Company (and for amounts less than $1,000, in scrip applicable toward purchase of bonds) on the 2d of March, 1874, provided the consent of the shareholders be obtained to the making of the mortgage and issuance of the bonds. The transfer-books will be closed on the 14th inst., and reopened on 2d day of March.

JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Transfer Agent.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after 9th of February next. The transfer-book will be closed until 10th prox.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of this company, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, Feb. 20, 1874, to stockholders of record on Feb. 5, 1874.

CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1874.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Feb. 9 prox., till which date the transfer-books are closed.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, City and County of New-York.—THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, plaintiffs, against LEWIS MAY, ROBERT N. WOODWORTH and ABBIE P. WOODWORTH, his wife, Eli J. Blake, the Mercantile National Bank of the City of New-York, the President, Directors, and Company of the State Bank at New-Brunswick, George J. Clan Ronald, Robert Abbott, Frank J. Howland, the New-Brunswick Carpet Company, Elias N. Miller, as Receiver and as Assignee in Bankruptcy of the New-Brunswick Carpet Company, a bankrupt; Edward Marrin, Patrick Marrin, Matthew T. Brennen, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, Edward H. Ammidown, Jonas H. Lane, Albert D. Smith, J. B. Young, Thomas Durnin, Margaret O'Keefe, and Margaret Fisher, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants respectively: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 233 Grand street, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 17, 1873. HUGHSON & WEBBER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 233 Grand street, New-York.
f3-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—JOHN M. WOLCOTT, plaintiff, against C. O. CROSBY, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and sixty-six 65-100 dollars, with interest on the sum of five hundred and twenty-five dollars from the 3d day of October, 1873, and interest on the sum of five hundred and forty-one 65-100 dollars, with interest from the 3d day of December, 1873, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1873.

JAS. K. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 62 Wall street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, on the 7th day of January, 1874.

JAS. K. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ja9-1aw6wF* No. 62 Wall street, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—MARIA H. BRUSH, against GEORGE EICHINGER, Ferdinand Schlueter, Robert Johnston and Mary Johnston, his wife, (so called herein, her real name being unknown to the plaintiff,) Ellen B. Hilton, Frederick Gerhard, William Kelly, Margaret Clark, and James Campbell.—Summons.—To the defendants, Ferdinand Schlueter, Robert Johnston, and Mary Johnston, his wife, (so called herein, her real name being unknown to the plaintiff.)—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 67 Wall street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 13, 1874.

S. F. & F. H. COWDREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, State of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, in said county, on the 13th day of January, 1874.

S. F. & F. H. COWDREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja23-1aw6wF

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—EDWARD P. SCOTT, James M. Scott, Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., and George H. Massett, plaintiffs, against DOZIER THORNTON, J. M. Thornton, George Boyer, Matthew T. Brennan, late Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, &c., and Jacob Ramser, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of you: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 152 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, 27th January, 1874.

JNO. C. CONNOR, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 28th day of January, 1874.

JOHN C. CONNOR, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney.
f3-1aw6wF

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, *during this* Financial Crisis, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto *and* Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of LAWRENCE & MORGAN, for the transaction of a general stock commission business, at No. 26 Broad st.

F. N. LAWRENCE.
MATTHEW MORGAN.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1874.

THE FIRM OF OSGOOD & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

GEORGE A. OSGOOD.
WILLIAM H. OSGOOD.
J. D. PRINCE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FORMED A COpartnership, as engravers' and printers' joiner, at No. 57 Ann st. ALBERT D. BOGERT,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1874. LOUIS R. BARRY.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Second term begins Feb. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

HOLLIDAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 1,277 Broadway.
A High School for Boys. Apply for circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—The next session of this well-known institution will open Feb. 2. A few vacancies to fill.

Rev. AUGUSTUS SEWARD, D. D., President.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

HALF YEAR COMMENCES AND NEW classes are formed at Claverack College and Hudson River Inst. Feb. 2. 20 instructors. Military drill for gentlemen and Dio Lewis' gymnastics for ladies. Drill hall 80x60. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Claverack, Col. Co., N. Y.

TWO SCHOLARS WANTED IN A PRINCIpal's family, no other boarders, in a school near the City; the place is suited to brothers or brother and sister. For information and reference inquire of G. W. DAVENPORT, Esq., No. 21 Park row.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY.—CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 18 Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.
Long and most favorably known. Next term begins Feb. 16, 1874. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Wednesday, Jan. 7. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Spring and Summer session commences Feb. 9.

THE SECOND TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S School for Young Ladies and Children will commence Feb. 3.

LITTLE BOYS ADMITTED TO YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

$250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

TWO SCHOOLMISTRESSES REQUIRE JOINT appointments in a Government school; both willing to sit if required; no agency. Address, stating salaries, Miss L. FORD, No. 2 Lorne Villas, Victoria Road, Romford, Essex, England.

PRIVATE TEACHER—TEN YEARS' EXPERIence, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of January, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH M. BABCOCK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of January, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMON ROSENBAUM, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, corner of Nassau street, Rooms Nos. 1 and 2, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 2d day of February, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWIN T. BOOTH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law, that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN K. WINSHIP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Edwin K. Winship, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. TUCK, JOHN A. FRENCH, and EDWARD A. GODDARD, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—John A. French, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 20th December, 1873.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

ISAAC L. MILLER, Attorney for Bankrupt, No. 20 Nassau street, New-York. ja23-1aw3wF*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID KELLY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of David Kelly, of the City of Newburg, of the County of Orange, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Room No. 13, Law Building, in the City of Newburg, Orange County, in said district, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM N. ELY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 23d January, 1874.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja30-1aw3wF*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, IN and for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of SAMUEL BARBER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Samuel Barber, of the City of Elizabeth, in the County of Essex, in said district, who was, on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1873, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey.

JOHN A. BOUKER, Assignee,
Corner Communipaw av. and Pine st.,
Jersey City, N. J.

JOHN WHITEHEAD, Attorney for Assignee, Newark, N. J.
ja30-1aw3wF

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of EDWARD E. BROWN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At Jersey City, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward E. Brown, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged bankrupt on a creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.

WILLIAM MUIRHEID, Assignee,
No. 1 Montgomery street, Jersey City, N. J.
ja30-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OLIVER P. CARPENTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Egbert Whitaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Oliver P. Carpenter, of the City of Kingston, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Kingston, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1874.

JOHN W. KERR, Assignee.
ja30-1aw3wF

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Feb. 7, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Feb. 14, 9 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Feb. 21, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 39 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down by these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 10 A. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Feb. 4	Samaria, Saturday, Feb. 7
Calabria, Wed'day, Feb. 11	Hecla, Saturday, Feb. 14
Algeria, Wed'day, Feb. 18	Marathon, Sat'day, Feb. 21
*Russia, Wedn'day, Feb. 25	Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 28
Cuba, Wednesday, March 4	Parthia, Saturday, March 7

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Greatly reduced rates of freight and passage.

The magnificent steamers of this line will leave company's wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York, as follows:

SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 2 P. M., COLON, Capt. HUDSON, connecting with the splendid new steam-ship COLIMA for San Francisco.

SATURDAY, Feb. 28, ACAPULCO, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with the magnificent steam-ship ARIZONA, Capt. CAVARLY.

Both the above-named steamers will call at Kingston, Jam., on their outward and homeward voyages.

The Captain of the COLON will accompany his passengers through to San Francisco.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to San Francisco—Cabin, $100 or $110, currency, according to location.

New-York to San Francisco—Steerage, $50 currency.

New-York to Kingston—Cabin, $50 gold; Steerage, $25 gold.

For freight and passage or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

RUFUS HATCH, Vice President and Managing Director.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS.

TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built Iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

GOETHE, Capt. Wilson..........Feb. 10
SCHILLER, Capt. Thomas..........Feb. 24
HERDER, Capt. Fischer..........March 10

From Eagle Line pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken. Rates of passage to

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG: Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold; steerage, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency.

The first and second saloons are on the same deck. The steerage is divided into sections for six to twenty persons, well lighted, and provided with dining tables.

For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage

Apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

ARRAGON, WESTERN..........Wednesday, Feb. 7
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER..........Saturday, Feb. 21
CORNWALL, GIBSON, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Sat., Feb. 7, 9 A. M.	Egypt, Sat., Feb. 21, 3 P. M.
Canada, Sat., Feb. 14, 3 P. M.	Greece, Sat., Feb. 28, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER..........Friday, Feb. 6, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........Feb. 10, 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Feb. 17, 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Feb. 24, 12 M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........March 3, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........March 10, 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE..........March 17, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

AMERIQUE..........ROUSSAN..........Saturday, Feb. 7
EUROPE..........LEMARIE..........Saturday, Feb. 21
ST. LAURENT..........LACHESNEZ..........Saturday, March 7
PEREIRE..........DAURE..........Saturday, March 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER AMERIQUE, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 9 A. M., precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 A. M.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH..........Feb. 20
CLARIBEL..........March 13

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA..........Feb. 17
ATLAS..........March 6

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Feb. 5
CUBA, (Havana direct)..........Feb. 7
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Feb. 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Feb. 19
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Feb. 21

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

DELTA..........Feb. 7
ANDES..........March 7
GLAMORGAN..........March 21
PEMBROKE..........April 14

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 7, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Saturday, Feb. 7.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Feb. 12.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship COLUMBUS, (new,) REED, Feb. 10.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Feb. 17.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Feb. 24.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,

EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

Office, No. 86 South st.

Drafts for £1 and upward, issued at lowest rates.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and travelling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:45 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

AUCTION SALES.

ART SALE TO-DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

THE MOST IMPORTANT, RARE, AND UNIQUE

collection of WATER COLORS that has been offered to the public for years, among which:

"The Christening Feast," by Belgium's greatest artist, Baron Leys.
"The Rivals," by E. Meissonier.
"Return of the Shepherd," by Eugene Verboeckhoven.
"The Blind Beggar and His Children," by N. T. Charlet.
"When the Wine is In, the Wit is Out," by J. B. Madou.
"Her Mother's Darling," by James Crawford Thom.
"The Happy Mother" and "The Twins," by Thos Sydney Cooper;

and other important works by the following artists, viz:

Alaux, P.	De Vogel, A.	Madou, J. B.
Adam, V.	Du Pre, D.	Murray, Mrs. F
Boucher, F.	Du Chatelet, Marquise.	Moucheron, J.
Bisphám, H. C.		Meissonier, E
Boulanger, E.	Beckhout, I.	Masset.
Baker, E.	Francia, A. T.	Maron, E.
Blacklock, W.	Greuze, J. B.	Pilcoq, Jules.
Benson, G. O.	Giovanni, E.	Provaggi.
Charlet, N. T.	Hammon, E.	Richards, W. T.
Cooper, T. S.	Hoppenbrouwer, J. F.	Scott, C.
Courbet, E.		Thom, Jas. C.
Chapin, C. H.	Hudson, T.	Tschaggeny, C.
Carpentero, H.	Hilderbrand, C.	Van De Velde W.
Campi, G.	Hulzer, V.	Verboeckhoven, F
De La Roche, P.	Keller, T. H.	Valcour, Jean
De Braekeleer, F.	Lucas, Jean	Waldorp, A.
De La Croix, E.	Leys, Baron H.	Wanberg, A.
Dumoulin.	La Fage, Jean.	Wilkie, Sir D.
De Lorme, J. J.	Lauters, P.	Wust, Theo.

The whole to be sold at auction, 12 M. TO-DAY, at the Art Gallery, No. 60 Liberty st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

L. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, 1874, at 11 o'clock, At No. 308 East 13th st.,

(By order of Messrs. Ogden & Clark, real estate office, 17th st. and Broadway,)

All the elegant household furniture contained in the four-story brown-stone house, above No., consisting of parlor and bedroom furniture, carpets, curtains, mirrors, bedding, &c.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARY L. WINGERT, alleged bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order of the court in the above-entitled matter, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction the personal property of the said Mary L. Wingert, alleged bankrupt, consisting of dry goods, &c., at the store, No. 660 Tenth avenue, at 12 o'clock M., on Monday, the 9th day of February, 1874, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers.—Dated Jan. 29, 1874.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, Southern District of New-York.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (FRIday,) Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina and Palermo oranges and lemons, landing ex steam-ship Bernard. Can be seen on Pier 46 East River.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON LABAYEN Y ARANZABE, late of the City of Matanzas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.

MARIA DE LA CONCEPCION ARANZABE,
Administratrix with the will annexed.
d19-1aw6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. Coffin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, A. D. 1874.—Dated this 12th day of January, A. D. 1874.

RICHARD P. BERRIEN,
Administrator.
ja16-1aw6m*F

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PRIESTLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William Bruorton, No. 169 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of November, 1873.

DEBORAH PRIESTLEY,
Executrix, &c.
n14-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH M. M. WHITE, late of the City, County, and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1873.

LAURA CORDELIA KNAPP POMEROY,
CAROLINE PIERCE,
d12-1aw6mF Executrices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL MARSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 111 Broadway, (Room No. 54,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.

JOHN J. MARSH,
THOS. E. STILLMAN,
ja16-1aw6mF* Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAVE RACLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, No. 92 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1873.

o17-1aw6mF* ELISE RACLE Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE L. HAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 8 East Twenty-ninth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, 1874.

ja23-1aw6mF* THOMAS HITCHCOCK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER F. RANDOLPH, late of Dunellen, N. J., merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 333 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1874.

ja23-1aw6mF WILSON G. HUNT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. KENNEDY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 114 East 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1873.

o24-1aw6mF* CATHARINE E. KENNEDY, Executrix.

PERSONAL.

LEFT HIS HOME ON FEB. 4, JOHN STEFFANI, twelve years of age; was last seen on that day in East New-York. Any one returning him to his father, Joseph Steffani, rear of No. 25 Marion st., will receive $20 reward. He is Italian by birth; speaks good English; plays violin. All expenses will be paid.